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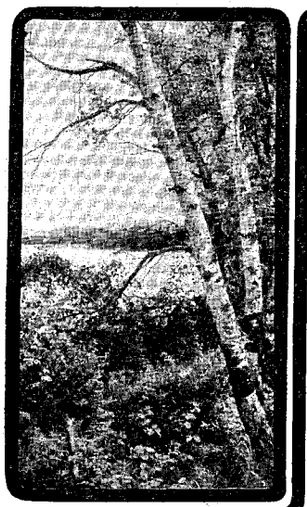

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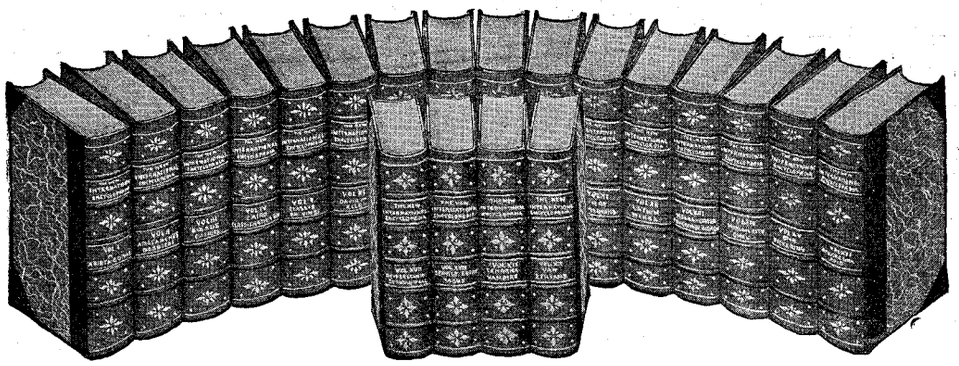

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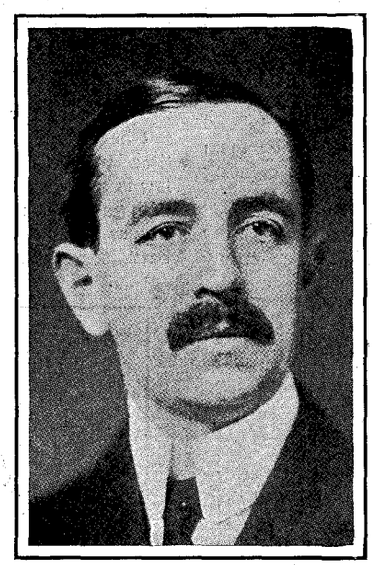
TOPICS OF THE DAY

STANDARD OIL DEFIANT

THE charge that the Standard Oil Company is at the present moment pursuing a course in defiance of the Federal Rate Law of 1906 is considered the main feature of the Bureau of Corporations' second report to President Roosevelt on the subject of this company. The publication of the Bureau's earlier report, in May of last year, was followed by indictments against the Standard in Illinois, Tennessee, Louisiana, Missouri, California, and New York—the separate offenses under these indictments exceeding eight thousand. At Chicago a conviction in the United States District Court on 1,462 counts is recorded. The pending suits, however, are under the Elkins Anti-Rebate Law or the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. The public will now look for further action under the Hepburn Rate Law, which offers, says the New York *Commercial*, "a ready and powerful weapon of attack that the Federal Government has heretofore lacked." This law declares that interstate pipe lines—of which the Standard, with its 40,000 miles, has a virtual monopoly—are "common carriers" and must therefore file their tariffs with the Interstate Commerce Commission and must refrain from discrimination between shippers. These requirements, according to the present report, have in some cases been calmly ignored, while in others they have been ingeniously conformed to in letter and defied in spirit. We read that a number of the lines have filed no tariffs whatever, and have refused to transport oil for other companies when requested to do so—a course which, as Commissioner Smith, of the Bureau of Corporations, remarks, "seems nothing less than an open defiance of the new act." Other Standard lines, while filing their tariffs, have done so, we are told, in such a manner as to reduce their apparent compliance to an absurdity. Thus they have filed rates only to intermediate points, to which no one wishes to ship oil, or to points where only the Standard has refineries; they have surrounded the acceptance of shipments with impossible conditions and restrictions; and they have made their rates, even to such points, altogether excessive and unreasonable.



HERBERT KNOX SMITH,
Commissioner of Corporations, whose report to the President accuses Standard Oil of violating the Hepburn Rate Law.

"Here is a challenge to the Government which must be accepted at once," exclaims the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*; and it goes on to say:

"The sooner any defects in the Rate Law are revealed the sooner can they be remedied. Here is an echo, from the most strongly entrenched trust in the world, of Foraker's claim that the Rate Law would not hold water. It would be ridiculous, tho, in the light of the Standard's notorious record for flagrant law-breaking, to assume that its disregard of the Rate Law was due to a purpose to test it. Had the constitutionality of the law been upheld a dozen times it would have been violated just the same, and for the simple reason that it conflicted with the monopoly's interests. Like all other laws designed to restrain oppressive and illegal corporations, this new law will be obeyed only when disobedience becomes dangerous."

The Pittsburg *Press* is convinced that the Smith report "foreshadows the opening of the Administration's anti-Standard fight all along the line"; and the Milwaukee *Wisconsin*, with equal confidence, asserts:

"The hour of the Standard Oil Company's impunity has struck and forever passed. Its tortuous practises have been laid bare. It will be obliged to conform to the law."

Other papers, however, seem less sure of such a result. The New York *Globe* goes little further than to say that Mr. Smith places the country under an obligation "by bringing out more clearly and definitely than any other one yet has done, the Standard Oil Company's principal fortification"—its pipe-line system. We read:

"Finding the pipe lines to be the center and citadel of the monopoly, Mr. Smith's remedy is to compel their opening on even terms to all offering oil for transport. He says that a rate of 20 cents a barrel from the Ohio field to the seaboard would cover the transportation cost and yield a return of 10 per cent. on the investment. The present rate, even when the Standard graciously accepts outside business, is 53½ cents. With independent refineries on the seaboard or elsewhere able to get crude oil measurably as cheaply as the Standard, the latter's monopoly in the finished product might not be broken down, but to maintain it the company would be compelled to lower its price—would thus become a good instead of a bad trust."

The New York *Evening Mail* notes the important point that "every public inquiry into the affairs of a corporation accused of

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oppressive acts or possest of disquieting power comes round, sooner or later, to the question of transportation"; and it adds:

"The American business man can hold his own against discrimination, sharp practise, illegal combination in other things; at worst he can fight fire with fire. But put him at a disadvantage in transporting his products to market, and sooner or later he is beaten to a standstill, and the Rockefeller allegory is fulfilled of a thousand buds destroyed to make one perfect American Beauty rose.

"That is the significance of the latest public report on Standard Oil. This company owns only one-sixth of the crude-oil production, but it refines and markets five-sixths of the total production. It has become a monopoly by virtue of the rebates and concessions in transportation it secured from railroads at the expense of its competitors, and by virtue of its ownership of 40,000 miles of pipe lines which it considers its private plant rather than common carriers, as the Railroad Rate Act of a year ago declared them to be. It has been able, through favoring State law, railroad alliances, and the resort to its varied strategy of obstruction, very largely to prevent the building of rival pipe lines. It remains, then, in control of the oil business because it monopolizes, as its own private property, important lines of communication which Congress decreed should be open to all on the same terms. . . . . .

"It was an old, and as the event has proved a sore, delusion that the business of a common carrier or any other public-utility corporation was private business. It is a little late to revive it now. When a concern receives a franchise from the state, when it is vested with the right of eminent domain, when the privilege of entering any man's property is given to it, when a place is made for it in the streets, when by virtue of its privileges it becomes the State's 'favorite son,' it can not comport itself like the individual who stands on his own legs behind his counter or walks on them behind a plow. As the State understands it, it is not creating Frankensteins, but public servants."

Why is it, asks the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, that Standard Oil, altho its offenses are not different in kind from those of other unscrupulous corporations, and its relations with its employees have been free from serious friction, "is detested as is no other so-called trust or industrial corporation?" *The Inter Ocean* finds the answer to its own question in the attitude of "contemptuous indifference" the Standard has maintained toward public opinion. Says the Philadelphia *North American*, not without heat:

"Disobedience of law is not a rare offense in this country; but there is only one law-breaker who is contemptuous, openly defiant, in persistent practise lawless, and, at the same time, actually immune from penalty, and that is the Standard Oil Company.

"Other powerful corporate enemies of the public peace have been brought under the rule of law. The Sugar Trust, the Beef Trust, the Drug Trust, the Tobacco Trust, and the great railroads have been bridled and bitted and restrained from warring upon the body politic; but the greatest monster of them all, the prototype and forerunner of all the combinations for public robbery, is still at work, in the old way, crushing its rivals and filching money from the people. . . . . .

"Thus nine men, already bloated with wealth procured by robbery, compel 85,000,000 other men, day after day, to stand and deliver. Thus this same little group of Americans is able to deny, and as a systematic thing does deny, to certain other wealth-producers the just reward of their efforts and their enterprise. . . . .

"The remarkable report of the commissioner of corporations puts squarely before the Federal Government, and squarely before the American people, this question: Shall this single corporation be permitted to continue to trample the law under its feet, or shall it be brought completely into subjection to law?

"Here is a vital question indeed. If there be in this land any creature that is stronger than the Government of the country, then there is peril for the nation so great that its alarming nature can not be exaggerated. The insolent refusal of the owners of the Standard Oil millions to heed the requirements of the nation's law is actually insurrectionary. Rebellion is not always armed with guns. It may be armed with dollars and audacity in such a way as to menace the nation's life hardly less than if it should set battalions in the field."

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HELPING HUGHES.

—Rogers in *Harper's Weekly* (New York).

WHO RULES NEW YORK?

E. W. Kemble in *Collier's Weekly* (New York).

NEW YORK NOTES.

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MEANING OF THE WHEAT SHORTAGE

THE influence of commerce upon art and civilization has been dwelt upon by economists many times, but never so pointedly as it was a few days ago by Governor Sarles, of North Dakota, who remarked, at the close of a particularly fine orches-

THE GREEN "BUGS" IN THE WHEAT.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald.*

tral concert, that "we shall indulge our musical tastes at every opportunity to hear this superb organization," and "the more when wheat is a dollar a bushel." This inspires the Minneapolis *Journal*, published in the midst of the wheat country, to exclaim that the Governor's remark gives a musical tone to every bid in the wheat pit, and "makes a calculation look like a musical logarithm." "Every cent advance," it feels, "is carrying Bach, Brahms, and Beethoven just so much farther north and west."

The rise of wheat to the dollar mark, with its commercial and artistic advantages to the people of the wheat States, comes as a result of an expected crop shortage the world over. The American crop will fall 100,000,000 bushels short of last year's harvest, the experts reckon, and a dispatch from London reports that the European wheat crops are bady damaged, except in France, where a normal yield is looked for. In the face of this world-wide shortage, prices necessarily advance. To the farmer with a short crop, however, the increase in price does little more than make up for the deficit in the harvest, if it does even that. The St. Paul *Dispatch*, another paper published in the wheat region, remarks:

"Dollar wheat would not be such an advance in the price as would compensate the farmer of the Northwest for the loss of a quarter of the average yield. Such a decrease in the crop is probably the least that can be expected, for the most liberal estimate now made is 75 per cent. of the normal product.

"As the price is now running only about 10 or 15 cents a bushel over last year's figures at this time, the gain in price is not in proportion to the loss in yield.

"Yet the outlook for the farmer is not altogether discouraging, because the American crop determines the price to a far greater extent than was formerly the case. In spite of Argentine, Russian, and Indian competition, there is money in wheat, simply because the home consumption has increased so enormously. No better proof of this fact could be afforded than the history of the crop of 1904, when black rust diminished the yield and sent wheat to $1.25 a bushel. In that year the foreign crops were unusually large, yet the United States needed so much that it was able to export little, and had to pay the farmer a fancy price for his product.

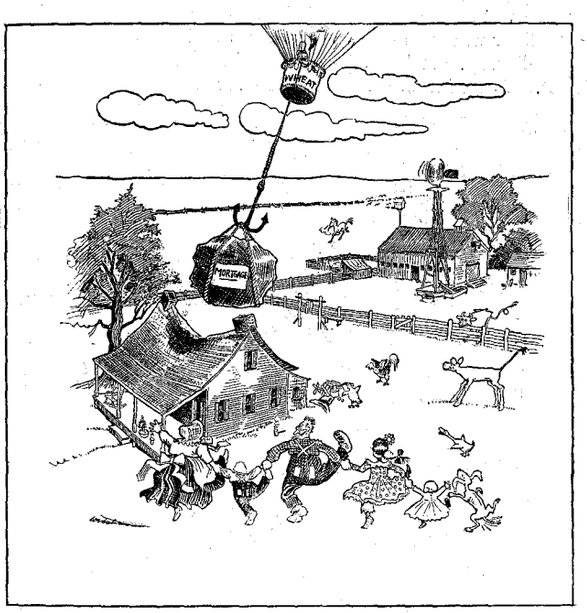
"The conditions this year make for even a higher price than in 1904. The prospects are for a smaller production in this country than then, while Argentina is the only country on the globe that can boast better than a fair crop. Rumania's wheat is in very poor condition, that of Russia is only fair, and in other European countries the outlook is from fair to poor. All things are combining for a world's scarcity of the cereal such as has not been known in years.

"The chances for even 75 per cent. of a crop in the Northwest are fraught with many dangers. Not only is a large portion of the normal area not seeded, but it has been necessary to reseed much of the land. That reseeding and other late planting will bring the grain into the milk stage when hot and dry weather is expected, a grave peril to the maturing of wheat. Even if that danger is averted, the chance of early frost must make it doubtful, for many months, whether the farmers will have much spring wheat to sell.

"The only compensating circumstance is the fact before mentioned, that the American crop should determine the price."

There is another side, however, as several papers are pointing out. In the first place, the farmers have some 50,000,000 bushels of wheat left over from last year, it is calculated, which may be lured from the granaries by the call of the dollar and help reduce the shortage. Again, when wheat is high, people turn to other grains and to vegetables for their own food and for fodder for live-stock, thus reducing the demand. And, finally, when wheat touches a dollar, the farmers all begin planting wheat, and soon the new crop deluges the markets and brings the price down again. As the New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* puts it:

"Abnormally high prices coming at the planting period is a very vigorous stimulant applied to each and every farmer at the very nick of time to put every available acre he has, in whatever country he resides, capable of raising wheat, down to the stimulated product; and where is a country to be found which can not produce many an idle acre open to that cereal? We do not mean that this is the planting season everywhere. But over large sections of the world it is a fact, and the whole area now available for wheat is larger than ever before, including all climates and all soils. Consider for a moment if the weather should from to-day



DOLLAR WHEAT.
—Webster in the Chicago *Inter Ocean.*

reverse itself in this country alone, from being abnormally unfavorable to being abnormally favorable; then apply the same change to every other wheat-growing land. What possibilities would be opened up in the whole world of countries with this stimulating force animating every farm-hand and giving new life to every

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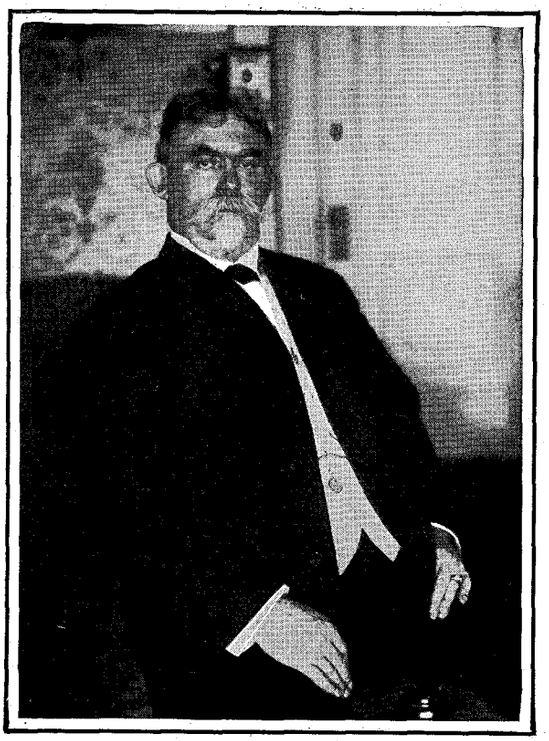


JAMES W. VAN CLEAVE,

President of the National Association of Manufacturers, who appointed a committee to raise a fund of $1,500,000 with which to combat the labor-unions.

labor-saving device which was inert only two weeks ago. Moreover, it has always been found in this country that early prognostications, made in the midst of degenerating influences in progress, invariably incline toward an exaggerated, unhopeful state of affairs. As the year is unique in the damage being of a somewhat similar character in all parts of Europe as well as America, the estimates of damage are in some measure liable to be in the same way everywhere faulty or overestimated, and to a greater aggregate than at the moment believed possible. This does not mean that winter wheat in the United States and elsewhere is going to be a full crop. It has been damaged; of that there can be no doubt. But with wheat ruling at over one dollar a bushel the stimulant for spring planting will be a temptation hard to resist to any one having acres idle. And this is obviously a truth applicable to farmers the world over."

A FUND TO FIGHT THE LABOR-UNIONS

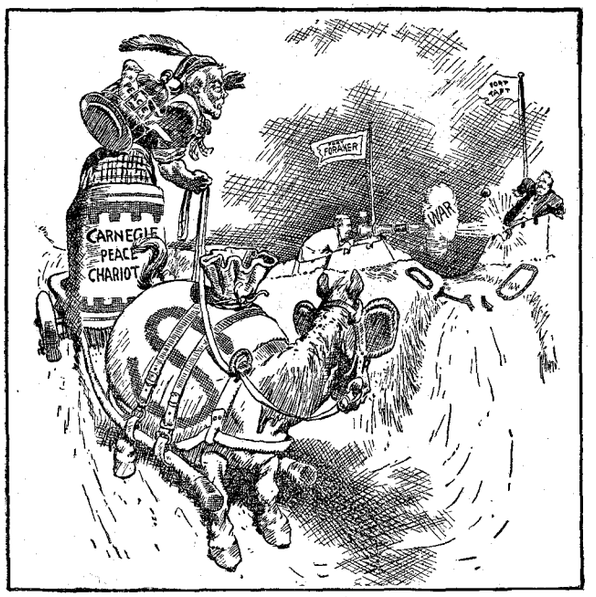
A NEW weapon is about to be introduced into the struggle between organized labor and the organized employers of labor. At its convention in New York the National Association of Manufacturers has authorized a committee of thirty-six to consider ways and means of raising $500,000 a year for three years to be used in a campaign against the labor-unions. This is not to be a "corruption fund," the trustees of the association assure the public. "The money will be devoted to a campaign of education solely," one of them declares, as quoted in the New York *Sun*. "We think," he continues, "that we will be able to open a good many people's eyes to what the many unions really mean. Gompers and his friends have a fund of a million or so. It is time that there was some federated action on the part of employers. We mean to lead off in such action and in the right way."

This is just "the wrong way" to grapple with the problem, thinks *The Wall Street Journal* (New York), and in this opinion numerous other papers concur. "Cooperation, not war, should be the program," we read further. "It were better to adopt the suggestion of Secretary Straus and invite the leaders of organized labor to meet with the manufacturers for joint consultation and action." This paper continues:

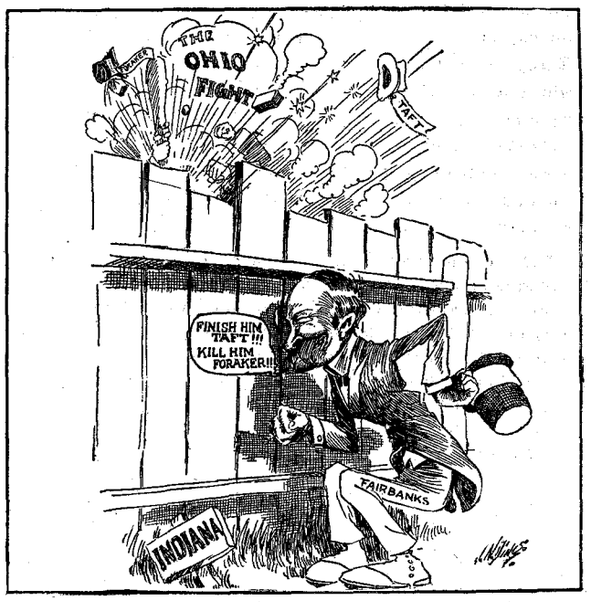
"Organized labor is here to stay, just as organized capital is. Both are proper within certain limitations. The abuse of organization is as bad on the part of labor as it is on the part of capital. Boycotts are as wrong as rebates or any other method of unfair competition. The thing to do is for organized capital and organized labor to get together on a program of conciliation, and not to make war upon each other."

The Washington *Times* takes this position also. It recalls the experiences of railroad managers two or three decades ago, when they attempted to combat unionism in a manner similar to this campaign of the Manufacturers' Association. "The unions were not destroyed then, and will not be destroyed now," it remarks, and adds:

"The railroad managers solved the problem of their relations



ANOTHER CHANCE FOR THE PEACEMAKER.
—Williams in the Philadelphia *Ledger*



ABSOLUTELY IMPARTIAL.
FAIRBANKS—"Bad luck to both of 'em, and may neither of 'em win!"
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.

IN OHIO.

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SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President of the American Federation of Labor.

MARCUS M. MARKS,
President of the National Association of Clothiers.

ELBERT HENRY GARY,
Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Steel Trust.

MEMBERS OF THE PRESIDENT'S

with the unions by recognizing them, dealing with them as organizations, making them responsible, encouraging them to place their strongest, ablest, most skilful men in charge of their business. To-day there is no complaint by the railroads against labor organization. Strikes are almost unknown, the men are satisfied, and the corporations feel a security that was unknown to them until they had recognized their employees as intelligent, well-intentioned people, who enjoyed the same right to organize that the Government has conferred upon corporations. . . . . .

"The assumption that the right and privilege of organization and cooperation are to be reserved for the benefit of a small minority of the community, while they are to be denied to the majority, will never prevail in this country. It might obtain in Russia for a while, but not even there permanently."

"The raising of funds to 'fight' the unions would imply a war of the classes," remarks the New York *Times*. "Nothing more disastrous for the manufacturers and for their employees could very well be imagined, for when war has once begun no one can foresee the limits to which it may spread." It scoffs at the idea of a campaign of education. "The education of the public as to labor-union methods is going on all the time," we read. This paper adds:

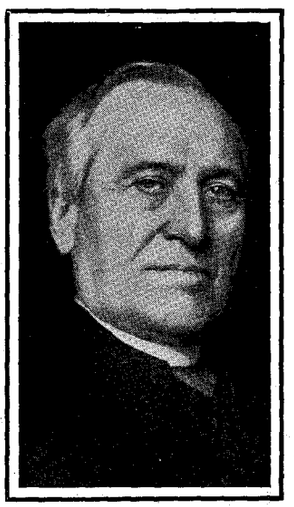
"How can the Manufacturers' Association, by the use of its funds, hope to inform the public about union methods better than they are kept informed by the newspaper press? There is no necessity to raise or to spend a million and a half dollars, or even one dollar, for 'a campaign of education' upon labor-union methods.

"The Federation of Labor-Unions naturally suggests a Federation of Employers. If that policy were carried out there would be no little danger that the analogy of the vicious 'sympathy strike' might be followed. It would not be consistent, nor would it be sensible, to resort to methods that have been so unsparingly condemned by employers. There are bad unions just as there are bad corporations, and the good must inevitably suffer from the wickedness of the bad. The mere raising of a fund will not put a stop to the abuses of the boycott, the causeless strike, and the violence of 'entertainment committees,' nor will it check the spirit of unreason that possesses so many labor agitators. We know of no better cure for these evils than public opinion, the sense of fairness and justice, that pervades average humanity. Its working is often discouragingly slow, but it is sure to be reasonably effective."

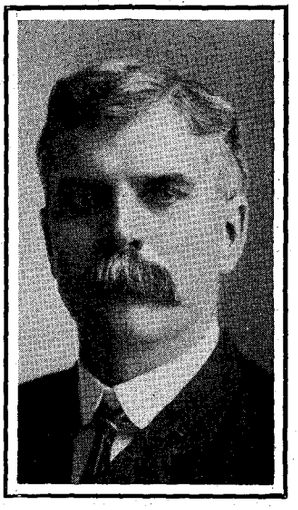
Some of the press, however, believe that the relations of capital and labor are susceptible of improvement by means of such a campaign as this outlined by the Manufacturers' Association. The New York *Globe* outlines in this paragraph the arguments of such papers:

"In concrete cases the black-list, the boycott, the limitation of apprentices, the open shop, may mean real and serious wrongs. In such cases the associations of manufacturers are entitled to publish and denounce them. In other cases these practises may be entirely defensible and desirable—viewed from a standpoint of broad social good. The courts have taught us discrimination. At first they condemned strikes utterly—strikes were not lawful in England until 1824. Then they gradually legalized them. And so with boycotts—the passive boycott, and even in some cases the active boycott, they upheld where social progress has seemed to warrant it. . . . In such cases a campaign of education by capitalists or unions, or whosoever really appreciates the situation, is praiseworthy."

A YEAR OF HISTORICAL ANNIVERSARIES—Many will be interested in the reminder of *The Journal of American History* (New Haven, Conn.) that anniversaries of a number of other salient events in the history of this continent besides that commemorated by the Jamestown Exposition mark the year 1907. Thus while we celebrate in Virginia the tercentenary of the establishment of the first successful English-speaking settlement in what is now the United States of America, we are asked to remember also that this is the nine hundredth anniversary of the traditional discovery of America by the Norsemen; that it is the four hundredth



ARCHBISHOP IRELAND,
Of St. Paul, author of "The Church and Modern Society."



WARREN S. STONE,
Grand Chief of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

LUCIUS TUTTLE,
President of the Boston & Maine and Maine Central Railroads.

INDUSTRIAL PEACE COMMITTEE.

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anniversary of the naming of the continent, as well as of the birth of Alvaro Nuñez Cabeza de Vaca, who began his explorations in the New World at the early age of twenty; that it is the three hundredth anniversary of the arrival of Poutrincourt in Nova Scotia, of Hendrik Hudson's exploration of the coast of Greenland, and of the first planting of the English flag on the coast of Maine. We are further reminded that in 1607 the first Separatists from Northern England went into Holland in search of religious liberty, thus beginning the movement which thirteen years later carried the Pilgrims to the New-England coast in the *Mayflower*.

RUEF ON THE MOURNERS' BENCH

"THE Devil was sick, the Devil a monk would be," quotes a Western paper by way of comment on the words of confession and repentance unexpectedly and dramatically spoken by "Boss" Ruef, of San Francisco, when brought to trial before Judge Dunne on a charge of extortion. Speaking apparently under the stress of strong emotion, say the dispatches, Mr. Ruef asserted that "until the present Board of Supervisors was elected" there had been no act of his that "could be justly censured." But by the press, he complained, he had been "burdened with a bad name." Then, with the tears coursing down his cheeks, he admitted that, "in order to hold together the political machine which I had built up with great difficulty, I did lower the high political ideals that I had hitherto upheld"; and he went on to say:

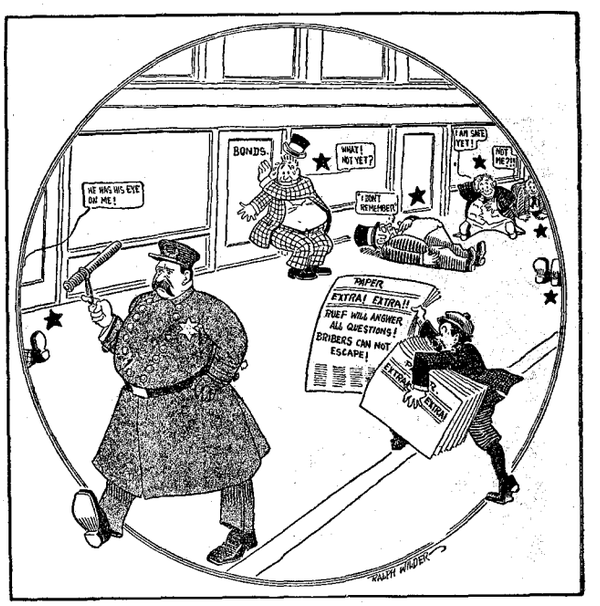
"I will do all that still lies in my power to help overthrow the system which has made possible the terrible corruption of public officials. To do this I will work even as the humblest citizen. My future career will be one of integrity. I hope that I can still accomplish some good."

Speaking later of the extent to which he intended to incriminate others in his confession, he said: "Whenever a man, be he high or low, has entered into corruption with his eyes open, that man I shall expose." Still later, it is said, he told before the Grand Jury the inside story of San Francisco's government by graft, and as a result a new and startling batch of indictments is expected. Already indictments for bribery have been returned against President Patrick Calhoun, of the Union Railroads; Thornwall Mulally, assistant to Calhoun; Tirey L. Ford and W. M. Abbott, of the legal department of the United Railways; Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz; Abraham Ruef; President Louis Glass, of the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Company; and Theodore V. Halsey, formerly an agent of that corporation. "The real importance of the confession of Abe Ruef," says the San Diego *Union*, "lies not so much in the fact that it doubtless means prison for the head of the San Francisco boodle gang, as in the likelihood that through it the prosecution may reach men in the higher walks of life, whose names have only been whispered in connection with the most colossal corruption known since the days of the Tweed ring in New York." The same paper adds:

"Ruef and Schmitz and those bribe-taking supervisors are small fry in comparison with the bigger fish that should be netted as a result of the information which the San Francisco boss can give, and very possibly has given. It is proper to punish the men who handled the bribes and received them but it is vitally important to reach the fellows who supplied the corruption fund. It has been shown beyond a question that enormous sums of money were criminally employed. Never before in the history of municipal corruption were bribes scattered about so lavishly. The men who supplied that money which in some cases presumably belonged to the stockholders of corporations, may not have known precisely to whom or in what proportion it was to be distributed, but they must have known that they were putting it up for criminal use. To reach these men—the fountain-head of the corruption—is far more important than to punish their miserable tools."

And the San Francisco *Call*, while remarking that it is impossible as yet to estimate the full effect or ultimate bearing of Ruef's confession, adds: "Its primary and important bearing is on the promised indictment of people higher up." The Chicago *Inter Ocean* utters a word of admonition: "It is to be hoped that the San Francisco investigation will not take the course of the Chicago investigation in connection with the teamsters' strike, where, as soon as men of real prominence and power were mentioned, all zeal waned and inquiry ceased." Not such men as Ruef, asserts the Washington *Herald*, are "the sowers of dragons' teeth," but "the unconscionable and greedy rich men who employ the Ruefs to do their dirty work." Toward such, it continues hopefully, "the ostracism of ancient Greece and the proscription of Rome in her better and finer days will be adopted in this country, whose government is really a government of public opinion, and whose laws are made to afford equal opportunity for every one of its

GATHERING 'EM UP.
—Goodrich in the San Francisco *Call*.



STREET SCENE IN SAN FRANCISCO.
The passing policeman. (Black stars indicate prominent magnates.)
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.

CONSTERNATION.

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FRANCIS J. HENEY,
Now acting as chief prosecutor in San Francisco's notorious graft cases.

RUDOLPH SPRECKELS,
The San Francisco millionaire who has financed the campaign against the grafters.

WILLIAM J. BURNS,
The detective who has brought to light most of the evidence for the prosecution.

FIGHTERS OF GRAFT IN SAN FRANCISCO.

citizens." But the Louisville *Post* remarks gloomily that "what is thus exposed in San Francisco has doubtless been going on in most modern American cities; now and then we get an insight into these affairs, and then everything is hushed up again." Ruef's informal confession contains a fling at Mayor Schmitz's appointees, whom he characterizes as "those labor-union bums," who "would eat the paint off a house."

TEMPERANCE IN THE SOUTH

THE liquor press view with alarm the changing attitude of the South toward temperance. The religious journals and the organs of the Prohibition party and the W. C. T. U. are correspondingly elated, while the daily papers generally share their attitude tho in varying degrees of enthusiasm. "The South is to-day," says the New York *Tribune*, "the section of the country which is doing most to lift the curse of intemperance and to combat the crimes which flow from indulgence in liquor." From time to time we have noted in these pages many movements of importance in this Southern crusade. Now there appears in *The Christian Advocate* (Nashville) a summary of the various steps taken successfully to restrict the trade in intoxicants. After describing the old sway of the saloon, this paper continues:

"Now how wonderfully changed are the conditions! It seems scarcely the same land—this broad, prosperous, smiling one, above which the star of temperance glows with such promise. By careful estimate it is shown that fully one-half of the counties of the States that lie south of Mason and Dixon's line are prohibition counties. Best of all, in most of them it is prohibition that really prohibits. Mississippi takes the lead. In ninety per cent. of her territory liquor has been voted out, and the unvarying vigilance of her people keeps it so. All but five of the seventy-seven counties of Mississippi are prohibition counties. In all the others high license prevails. It costs one thousand dollars a year tax to open a saloon in some, and in others one thousand five hundred dollars. In Jackson, the capital and the home of Bishop Galloway, not a saloon is to be found. . . . . .

"In Arkansas fifty-nine of the seventy-three counties have declared for prohibition, while in a large percentage of the remaining counties local option prevails.

"Of the one hundred and one counties in Virginia, seventy-four of them have voted out whisky. Others will no doubt soon follow this example and set themselves free of the rum curse.

"A most astounding showing is made by the prohibition forces in Kentucky, the very name of which has for years been synonymous with intemperance. The time is still fresh in memory when whisky flowed like water in Kentucky. The State boasted of its fine horses, fine whisky, and fine women. Now ninety-six of Kentucky's one hundred and seventeen counties have declared for prohibition, while in several others the prohibition sentiment is growing stronger every day. . . . . .

"A remarkable record has been won by the Prohibitionists in Georgia. Eighty-five per cent. of the territory of that State is now under temperance rule. The saloon flourishes in but few of the larger towns and cities. Tennessee is a close second on this roll of honor, if she has not recently won first place. In only eight or nine of her larger cities and towns is the sale of liquor allowed. Strong prohibition forces are at work to secure legislative enactment tending to a general statutory provision whereby whisky will be banished from the entire State.

"Texas, too, is fast coming over into the prohibition column. Out of her two hundred and twenty-four counties, one hundred and forty-seven are now in the prohibition ranks. That others will steadily follow is a foregone conclusion.

"The dispensary system, after a test of twelve years in South Carolina, has proven anything else than the 'stepping-stone' to prohibition, as was predicted by its supporters. With the dispensary closed, renewed struggle will now be made by the prohibition forces throughout the State to gain control of the whisky evil, and it is believed that they will succeed."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

WE also have a national Utilities Bill. His last name is Taft.—*New York Evening Mail.*

JAMESTOWN'S Exposition seems to be promoting peace by inspiring desertions from foreign navies.—*Chicago News.*

NEW YORK and Pennsylvania have recently increased the pay of rural school-teachers so that their compensation is not much less than that of day laborers.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

A CALIFORNIA mining-foreman was carried 1,500 feet in a landslide and was comparatively unhurt. Don't know his politics, but he would make a good Democratic candidate for the Presidency.—*Boston Advertiser.*

THOSE who read the article on negro disfranchisement in Florida, in our issue for May 4, will be interested to know that the bill for restricting the franchise to white male citizens, which passed the Florida Senate, was defeated by a large majority in the Lower House.

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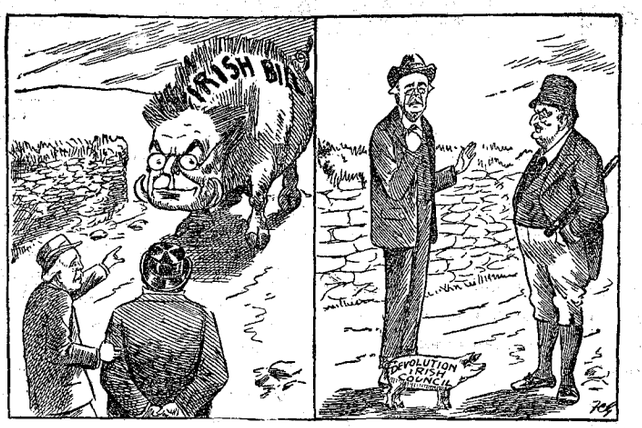
FOREIGN COMMENT

THE BIRRELL HOME-RULE FAILURE

IRELAND'S local legislature vanished with Pitt's Act of Union, passed in 1800. Since that time the agitation for an Irish parliament has culminated in Gladstone's bill for home rule by which a local representative body would be constituted at Dublin and would handle all matters of Irish administration not specially reserved for Westminster. Gladstone's political career ended with the defeat of his measure. But the fight has still gone on, and now Mr. Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, comes forward with a measure which has been styled "home rule with a string on it."

This "shy, modest measure," as the Prime Minister styled it, has, however, met with the quietus which the ridicule of Mr. Balfour, the coldness of John Redmond, and the reprobation of the Irish press foreshadowed. It is not too much to say that the publication of its provisions roused a storm of criticism and almost universal condemnation. Mr. Birrell was accused of ambitiously attempting to imitate Gladstone, without even exhibiting the courage, or rashness, of that gallant Home Ruler. This press comment anticipated the resolution rejecting the measure passed by the recent Irish Conference in Dublin, which stated that—



BALFOUR'S DIFFERENT VIEWS.

"Oh, Mr. Bull! there's a dreadful wild boar in front of you—it's worse than Home Rule! Let me save you from it!"

"It's really an insult to you, Mr. Redmond, to suggest that you would accept such an insignificant thing. It isn't worth taking home!"

—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

"This Convention, representative of Irish national opinion, emphatically places on record its profound conviction that nothing can satisfy the national aspirations of Ireland or bring peace and contentment to our people but a measure of self-government which will give the Irish people complete control of their domestic affairs."

The resolution concluded with the following emphatic words regarding the inadequacy of Mr. Birrell's bill:

"We declare that it is utterly inadequate in its scope and unsatisfactory in its details and should be rejected by the Irish nation, and we regard the production of such a measure by a British Government pledged to home rule as confirmation of the position we have always taken, that any attempt to settle the Irish problem by half-measures would be entirely unsuccessful."

We learn from late dispatches that Mr. Birrell's Irish bill will go the way of Mr. Birrell's Education Bill, for the Campbell-Bannerman Government "will drop it, for this session at least," which means forever.

The London *Times* spoke contemptuously of the bill and of the humorous words with which Mr. Birrell introduced it, for it gives nothing to the Irish. Thus:

"The bill does not give them what they want; and until they get what they want, or learn that they never can get it, they will continue to agitate for it in and out of Parliament, as they do now."

The Saturday Review (London) declared that the Council's powers were too limited to satisfy Ireland, and exclaimed:

"What an eloquent commentary on the sincerity of Liberal Home-Rulers, that Mr. Birrell is afraid to let Irishmen handle their own land question or control their own police; he will not even allow them to settle their own university problem!"

The provisions of the bill would not "make for administrative efficiency or for social and material improvement in the condition of Ireland," remarked the London *Spectator*. *The Weekly Scotsman* (Edinburgh) spoke of the bill as a "will-o'-the-wisp." "It pretends to be what it is not." "It settles nothing," observed the London *Daily Mail*, and led to the conclusion that "Mr. Birrell will once more ignominiously fall." The bill was "dead before it was put in print, dead of simulated moderation and calculated injustice," bitterly cried the London *Standard*. Mr. Birrell's mountain in labor has brought forth a mouse, exclaimed the *Economist* (London), albeit "a very mischievous mouse"; and *The Outlook* (London) remarked sarcastically:

"Whether the bill will expire of ridicule or be reserved for a more violent death, it is too early to speculate. What is certain is that, like Mr. Birrell's last ill-fated effort in another field, it pleases nobody. . . . If the Unionist party does its duty in exposing the absurdities of Mr. Birrell's posturing in Gladstone's mantle, the third home-rule bill will suffer execution as quickly as either of its predecessors."

The Irish press was equally opposed to the measure from its own point of view. Thus *The Weekly Freeman* (Dublin), the organ of John Redmond, predicted the decision of the Irish Conference and the action of its members in the following terms:

"They will not readily assent to a measure that either forfeits principles already hardly vindicated or endangers the triumph of the policy that alone can put an end to the evil results of past misgovernment."

"It is inconceivable," said the Dublin *Daily Express*, "that Mr. Birrell can really expect the bill ever to pass into law," and *The Irish Independent* opined that "the Government have devised a bill which gives to Ireland but the minimum of what she would accept."

ANTIPATRIOTIC SOCIALISM

THE Socialist in France knows no national frontier; he believes in the human race as a whole, and is antipatriotic, antimilitarist, and anti-French. We have this on the authority of Mr. Hervé, the editor of the Paris Socialist *Humanité*, whose watchword is internationalism. The German Socialist may agree with his brother across the Rhine in being anti-French, but he is certainly not anti-German, antipatriotic, or antimilitarist—and we have this on the authority of the great German Socialist editor, Bebel. This interesting contrast comes out in a recent number of the *Matin* (Paris), whose editor drew Bebel's attention to a placard addrest to French conscripts in 1905 by Mr. Hervé. It ran as follows:

"When you are commanded to fire at your brothers in misery as happened at Chalon, at Martinique, at Limoges, I advise you all, laboring men, the soldiers of to-morrow, not to hesitate. You must obey, you must fire, but not at your comrades. Fire at the gold-laced mercenaries who dare to give you any such orders."

Mr. Bebel, says the *Matin*, "smiled disdainfully" as these words were read to him. He made a long statement, however, when he was reminded of the passage in which Mr. Hervé declared that

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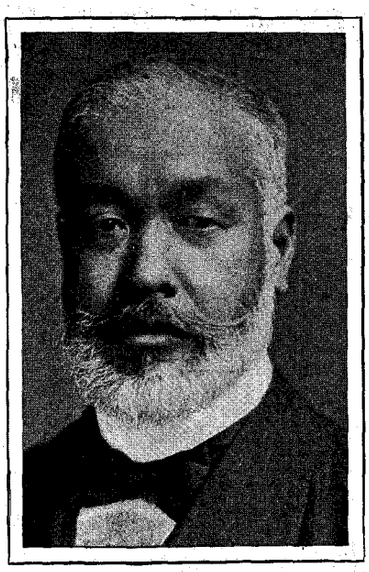
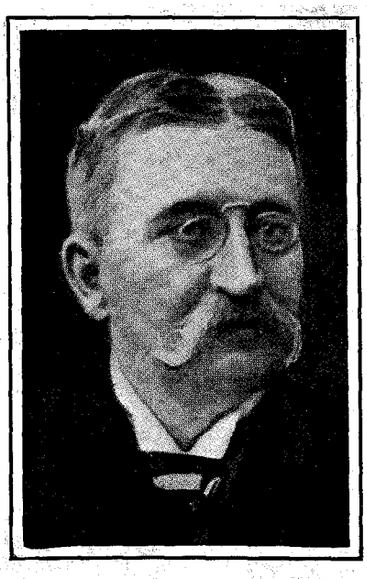
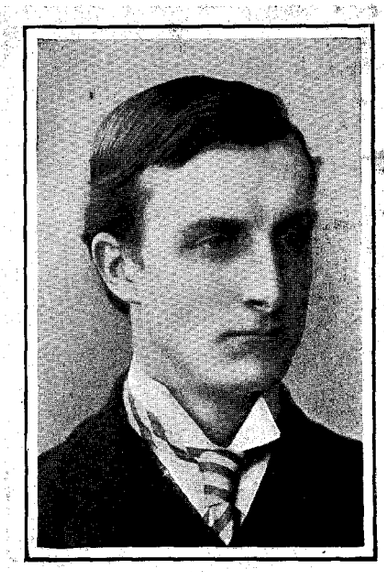


VISCOUNT HAYASHI,
Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs.



MR. PICHON,
French Minister of Foreign Affairs.



SIR EDWARD GREY,
English Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

STATESMEN WHO ARE TRYING TO INSTITUTE A MONROE DOCTRINE FOR ASIA.

"we are not disposed to die for our country; we are not patriots, and can not be, because we are Socialists," and that "countries are stepmothers for which we cherish no affection." First of all, we are told, the leader of the German Socialists burst into good-natured laughter. Then he observed:

"The ideas of Mr. Hervé and his antimilitarist propaganda are quite impossible in the German Social Democracy. It is true that the German Social Democracy is the declared enemy of the existing military system, but it believes that some military organization is necessary in the states of the present day, so long, at least, as civilized countries fail to establish conventions and tribunals which will once for all render war impossible. So long as the danger of invasion exists, and wars are possible, every nation ought to maintain a military organization sufficient to resist a war of aggression and to defend its own territory against the invasion of an enemy. . . . German Social Democrats therefore inscribe upon their program: 1. Education and training adapted to fit every citizen for military service. 2. The substitution of a militia for a standing army."

The loyalty and patriotism of the German Socialists is proved by the following statement of Mr. Bebel:

"If a member of the Socialist party were to propagate ideas and make demands such as Mr. Hervé is credited with, his right to a place in the ranks of this party would very properly be questioned, in view of the party's program. The Socialists would not allow a propaganda which goes so clearly contrary to their profession of principles, a propaganda which does injustice to the party, and, as things at present exist, would certainly operate in a manner fatally injurious to the interests of our common country."

Mr. Hervé, in his *Humanité*, answers this pronouncement of Bebel with a certain brutal petulance which is characteristic of his daring pen. Bebel, he declares, "is talking of matters concerning which he does not know the first word." Further:

"The antipatriots of Europe will continue the propaganda which they have already begun in Germany and even in German barrack-yards. Even tho they do not obtain the cooperation of August Bebel—a fact which I deplore as deeply as any man—they will carry on their work without him, and, if necessary, against him. Our antipatriotism does not recognize frontiers."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A MONROE DOCTRINE FOR ASIA

THE greatest consternation was recently caused in Berlin political circles by a statement of the Paris correspondent of the *Russ* (St. Petersburg) to the effect that Germany was being threatened by a new alliance of the Powers. According to the *Russ*, secret stipulations had been drawn up between England, France, and Japan, in accordance with which in the case of a Franco-German war, over Alsace and Lorraine, for instance, Germany would find herself confronted in the field by the united armies of England, France, and Japan. This report was quickly denied, however, by the governments concerned. Yet it appears that the canard had a solid kernel of truth in it. According to the London *Times*, a treaty of alliance is at this moment being negotiated between France and Japan, as it already exists between Japan and England. This will result in what the Paris *Temps* calls a new Triple Alliance, whose object is to maintain the *status quo* in Asia, to secure the integrity of England's Indian Empire, of China, and of France's Asiatic possessions, as well as of Japan. As the London *Times* puts it, the relations between Asia and foreign Powers are to be Americanized, and the Monroe Doctrine as reformulated by President Polk in 1845 is to be established in Asia, and the three allies will soon declare to the world in Mr. Polk's words "that no future European colony or dominion shall with our consent be planted or established in any part of" the Asiatic "continent." A lucid exposition of the projected agreement is given in an editorial of the London *Times*. Mr. Pichon, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Kurino, the Japanese Ambassador at Paris, are engaged in drawing up a treaty concerning Eastern Asia in which the governments concerned "undertake to apply a kind of Monroe Doctrine to this part of the world." We read:

"Both Mr. Pichon and Mr. Kurino rightly insist upon the purely pacific nature of the agreement. It is absolutely conservative; it is directed against nobody, and it has no objects in view but the preservation of peace and the development of commercial and industrial relations between France and Japan. Mr. Pichon remarks that it is the logical outcome of that policy pursued by France which tries to prevent complications everywhere, and

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THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

The Colonial Premiers and other officials whose deliberations in London have proved a disappointment all around. Sir Robert Bond, the "stormy petrel," is the distinguished-looking man with a full beard at the right end of the second row.

particularly in those parts of the world where France has special interests."

In spite of these pacific declarations of Messrs. Pichon and Kurino, the German papers persist in seeing in this new compact not only a menace to their interests in Kiau-Chau, but also another rivet in the wall of brass which is to isolate Germany in Europe. The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) asks indignantly:

"Can any one fail to see that this agreement is one more conspiracy directed against Germany? England, Japan, China, and France are taking measures to secure their own possessions. But what is our position with regard to Kiau-Chau? Is it not palpable that the future of our colony is now blighted? And more than this. In the event of a European war between Germany and England or France, these latter two Powers will leave the defense of their Asiatic possessions to Japan, who, as soon as war is declared, will occupy the German colonies."

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* comments on the new alliance in almost the very same words. The total isolation of Germany is elsewhere predicted as the outcome of this network of treaties. Says the *Frankfurter Zeitung:*

"There is every reason to think that this Franco-Japanese treaty is another mesh in the net in which Germany is to be entangled. First there was the Franco-Russian alliance, then the Anglo-Japanese agreement; now comes the Franco-Japanese compact, and a Russo-Japanese alliance is soon to follow. Is not the ring of exclusion which isolates Germany now completed?"

These forebodings are also exprest by the Berlin papers *Germania* and *Reichsbote*, but the *Koelnische Zeitung* illustrates von Buelow's reference to the elephant and the whale by stating that Germany's slight interest in East Asia precludes the necessity of including her in the new treaty stipulations; besides, adds this official organ, the alliance is really founded on the fact that Japan needs loans from France to develop her resources. The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) thinks that Germany will now be driven into the arms of Russia.

The French papers naturally enough felicitate Mr. Pichon on the new move he is making, and the Parisian *Figaro*, *Temps*, *Journal des Débats*, and *Croix* all maintain the pacific intention of France in Asia. The *Croix* justifies the treaty by mentioning "the pitiable condition of the defenses in France's Indo-Chinese possessions" and their need of safeguard against that "terrible little people," the Japanese. One discordant note in this consensus is struck by Mr. Rochefort, who in his *Intransigeant* (Paris) declares bluntly:

"The tendency of the Franco-Japanese *entente* is decidedly anti-German and will undoubtedly result in tightening the links in the chain which surrounds Germany and isolates her in Europe."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE "STORMY PETREL" OF THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

THE sky and sea have appeared to outsiders perfectly serene during the Imperial Conference in London. There have been feasts and smiles on all sides to welcome the premiers—but, as Lucretius has observed, "from the very fountain of merriment and amid the roses of the feast something of bitterness starts up." The bitterness in this case has been occasioned by the woes, or, as Sir Robert Bond would put it, the wrongs, of Newfoundland, whose interests have been sacrificed by Great Britain, he avers, to her powerful and persuasive friend, the United States. Sir Robert Bond, who has become, according to a Canadian paper, "the stormy petrel of the Conference," arrived in London feeling sure of obtaining redress for the present *modus vivendi* between Newfoundland and the United States. As we read in an article by H. C. Thompson in *The National Review* this agreement gives Americans free admission to the herring-fisheries of the colony. The Americans can sell their fish in the States without paying duty, while the catches of Newfoundland fishermen must pay duty at Boston or Portland. Premier Bond came to the Conference to protest against this and other infractions of colonial rights imposed by the Imperial Government, and, as Mr. Thompson says:

"Newfoundland, after all, is the oldest of our colonies, and has been the most hardly used. To put it on no higher grounds

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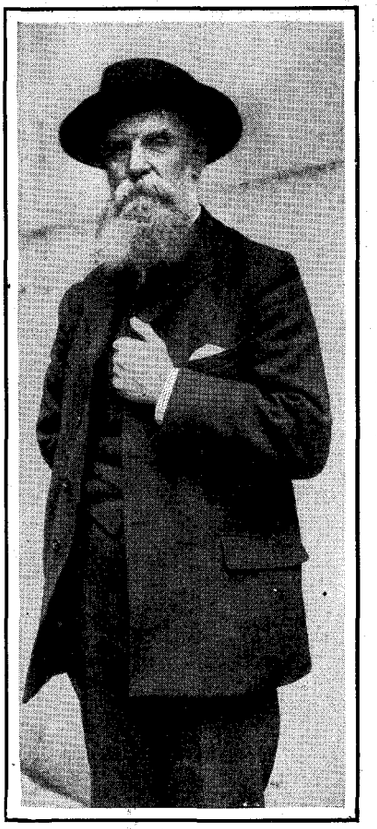
would it not be wise to make allowance for her perfectly natural resentment—a resentment which has never degenerated into disloyalty—and to deal generously and magnanimously with her in regard to a question which is to her of such importance, and about which she feels so keenly? Is there not room, too, for a little sentiment in the matter? She stood loyally by us in our time of stress; ought we not to stand by her in her protracted struggle against so overwhelmingly powerful an adversary?"

Sir Robert Bond made a final appeal, according to the reports of the press, at the close of the Conference. He echoed the words of another colonial premier, whose name is not given, "The Conference has been a failure from beginning to end; for the majority of us, a failure and a sham." He averred that unless the Conference could do something for the Newfoundlanders they must starve, and concluded by exclaiming: "It is a gross humiliation, a humiliation and neglect which you would not dare to offer a colony powerful enough to give effect to its resentment. It is most unjust, and I repeat again that you are deliberately neglecting us for the sake of American interests."

In an interview with a reporter of the London *Daily Mail* Sir Robert remarked:

"I am deeply disappointed at the result of my effort to obtain justice for my colony, inasmuch as I only appealed for justice and responsibility such as is sanctioned by the constitution we possess."



NICHOLAS TCHAYKOVSKY,
"The Father of the Russian Revolution," who predicts that in ten years Russia will be a republic. He is now in America organizing branches of "Friends of Russian Freedom."

But the Montreal *Daily Witness* declares that Newfoundland has no real grievance in the matter. It says:

"The whole nidus and core of the Newfoundland business is here: Shall a self-governing colony have its laws, passed under its constitution, overridden by the imperial authorities, for imperial interests or exigencies or for any reason whatever? To which the answer is: Certainly, that is what imperial consent or veto is for. There must be some means of forbidding a law which contravenes the well-being of the Empire."

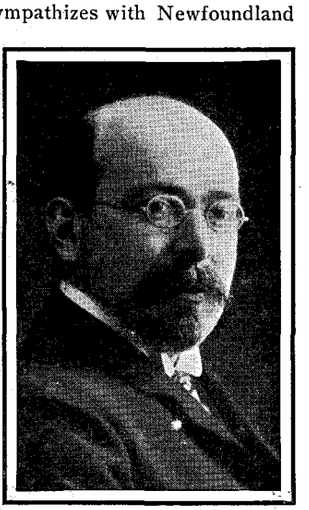
The Toronto *News*, however, sympathizes with Newfoundland and invites her to come under the egis of her big sister, in the following terms:

"If the little colony had been a portion of the Dominion of Canada, we believe, in view of the resentment which the Alaska award created in this country, the British Government would have been infinitely more careful in dealing with this fishery question. Certainly it seems reasonable under all the circumstances that Newfoundland should join the Dominion. She would receive generous terms and good treatment, and would be greatly strengthened as to her general position in the Empire and as to her dealings with the United States."

ANALYSIS OF THE RUSSIAN "CADETS"

THE Douma has had many critics, and quite possibly has deserved them, for history sees few instances of a new parliament rising to life at once, perfect and full-armed like Minerva from the head of Jupiter. The early sessions of the American Congress and the French Assembly excited laughter among the statesmen of Europe. The history of the Douma and its parties so far has been a disappointing and a dreary one. Professor Martens has uttered a fierce philippic against the whole body (quoted in THE LITERARY DIGEST, May 11, p. 751), and now a man scarcely less eminent has impeached what was considered to be, at least under Count Heyden, the one element of saneness, unselfishness, and patriotism in the whole assembly—the "Cadets," or Constitutional Democrats of Russia. This party constitute about a third of the Douma. Their profest platform is "liberty for the people." Yet, says Mr. N. P. Wasilieff, the eminent Russian journalist, writing in *La Nouvelle Revue* (Paris), they form by no means a united group. In fact, Russian politicians know nothing about distinct party lines, and while the Cadets are ranged under one banner, they have at least ten different programs. But yet the whole line, Right and Left, the élite and the

GENERAL KONZMINE-KARAVAIEFF
"Who has made himself odious to the Czar," says Mr. Wasilieff, "by stirring up sedition among the younger men of the Douma."



MR. HESSEN,
"The walking delegate of the Cadets, a society man who acts as intermediary between the revolutionists and the fashionable world."

DR. FRENKEL,
"A typical Hebrew Cadet, very violent in theory, but preferring that the Christian should pull his chestnuts out of the fire for him."

MR. GREDESCOUL,
"A man credited with knowing and being able to do everything. He went up like a sky-rocket and comes down like a stick."

REPRESENTATIVE MEMBERS OF THE CADET PARTY.

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ragtag and bobtail of the Cadets, are practically disciplined and swung by the Center, which is composed, continues this writer, of the leaders of the party, their friends and agents. Mr. Wasilieff avers that the Cadets are all at heart selfish revolutionaries, many of them Jews, Mohammedans, Poles, and Armenians, who have not the slightest regard for the good of their country, who do not love Russia, while their party headquarters is a mere "shop," where each one wishes to pick up something for himself. To quote:

"In this 'shop' of the Cadets there is everything which any political aspirant can expect or hope for. There the Israelites may pick up for nothing equality of rights; the Poles look for autonomy from the same source; the Armenians hope to gain ascendency over the Mohammedans, and the Mohammedans lordship over the Armenians. The slaves of commerce are led to think that this 'shop' will provide them with one day of rest a week, as well an improvement in their material comfort. Merchants enter on the lookout for a better system of public finance, and the most important section of the population, the peasants, seek there to find 'land and liberty.' Especially land. Nothing is heard falling from their lips in that shop but 'land! land! land!' and assuredly the companions of Columbus did not shout out the word more loudly and more enthusiastically when they saw land before them after their long and perilous voyage over the ocean."

This famous shop offers also certain secret goods, such as promised place and rank. But the promises are often betrayed. The Left of the "Cadets," we are told, is very largely made up of "educated and civilized Israelites who dress like Europeans and frequent the theaters and clubs." Of the revolutionary character of these Cadets of the Left this writer remarks:

"They remain to the last furious haters of Russia. They hate the country, the Russian eagle, the power of the Russian state. The Jew never forgets that he is a Jew, and his hatred grows fierce and fiercer every day. Great was his joy when he read in the newspapers of the Japanese victories over the Russians. He felt all the sweetness of revenge in speaking of Mukden and Tsushima."

But while the Jew chooses as his political party that which favors revolution, he does not like revolvers and bombs. As Mr. Wasilieff says:

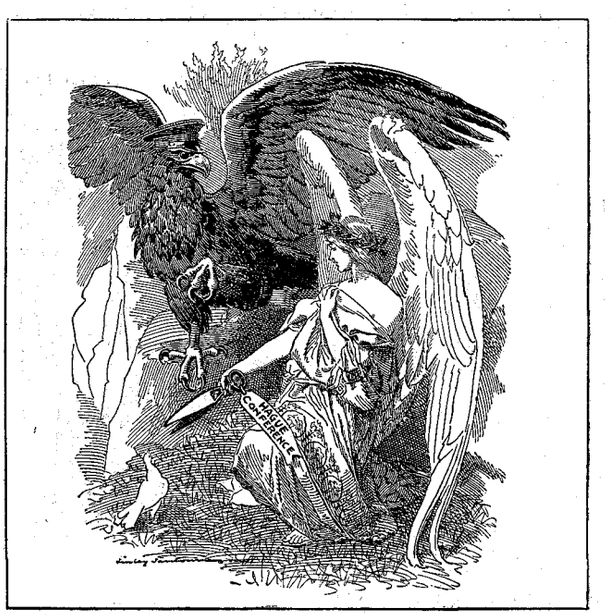
"He is not so stupid as that. He recognizes the advantage of gaining something without running any risk. He therefore casts in his lot with the Cadets, the Social Democrats. . . . As far as the world sees he remains loyal, while his thoughts and his acts and efforts are plunged in revolutionary darkness. But it is always the Christian 'comrades' who march forth to execute the plots of their Israelite 'comrades.' The Jew always follows the good example of that young lady who was quite willing to sell herself so long as she could at the same time preserve her virtue."

Such are the Rightists and Leftists of the "Cadets" or Social Democrats and their supporters in the Douma. But what of the Center? This eminent Russian journalist says:

"The Central section of the 'Cadets,' or Social-Democrat party, may be compared to a wolf wrapt in the skin of a sheep. This comparison indicates in the clearest way the true character of this section, which operates by means of nothing but lies and fraud. If they were to speak their hearts they would confess: 'Yes, we are revolutionaries, if by this term you understand overthrowers of the present order of things, who desire to snatch the power from the Government, and distribute it to our comrades; who wish to found a bourgeois republic. We shrink from nothing—lawlessness, immorality, even the shedding of innocent blood. We shall continue to be revolutionaries until we obtain what we desire!' If they confest this, they would at least be honest; but far from doing so, they maintain just the contrary."

He points out that the Center is made up of incorrigible and inveterate rebels. Their type is that of Nicholas Tchaykovsky, who has been called "the Father of the Russian Revolution." Of these "revolutionaries from their youth" he mentions several and gives a brief biography of them. The contradictions and hypocrisies of the "Cadets" are summed up in this writer's remark that "it is therefore clear that the Cadets are calling up the people to an armed revolt, at the same time that they pretend to oppose and even ridicule such a proposal. The soul of the party is filled with fierce hatred for the Government: the tongue of the party professes a strict constitutionalism. The consequence is that their ears are assailed by peals of laughter from all sides. And the 'Cadets' have not even the consolation of being able to say this laughter is unmerited."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE BIG STICK AND THE LITTLE STICKS.
"Edward's idea of peace is that none of us must get a new stick."
—*Jugend* (Munich).



A WARY BIRD.
PEACE—"Won't you let me trim your claws?"
GERMAN EAGLE—"Thanks! I prefer them long!"
—*Punch* (London).

WHERE DISARMAMENT STICKS.

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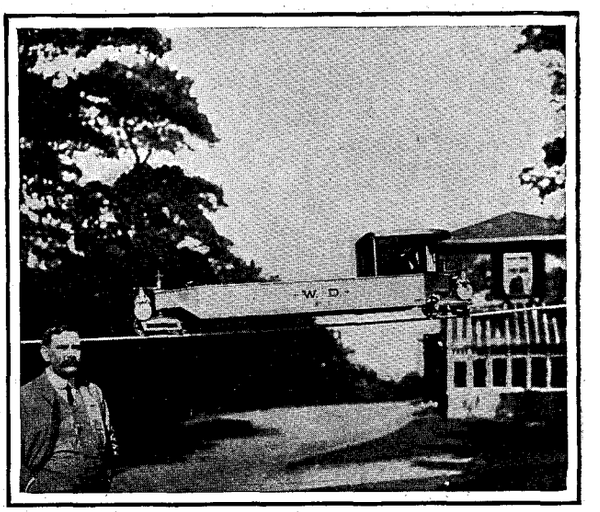
SCIENCE AND INVENTION

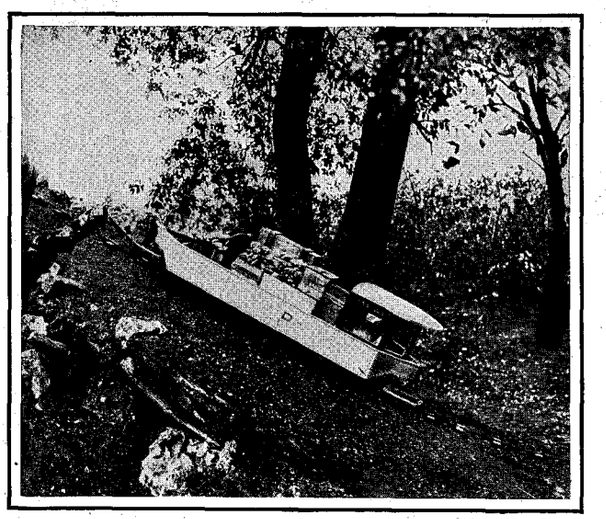
A LOCOMOTIVE THAT RUNS ON A TIGHT ROPE

AN interesting application of the gyroscope was exhibited at a recent meeting of the London Royal Society by Louis Brennan, the inventor of the Brennan torpedo. The inventor has succeeded, by the use of swiftly rotating fly-wheels, in making the model of an electric train run on a single wire cable without tendency to capsize. His device is thus described in *Engineering* (London, May 10):

"The car or locomotive is wholly above the rail-level, and yet evinces no inclination to overturn. This result is obtained by the use of two gyroscopes with horizontal axes mounted in the car and rotated at high velocities in opposite directions. When these are running at the required speed, their influence is such that the car remains upright, either when at a standstill or when moving along its rail, notwithstanding the fact that its center of gravity is high above the latter. The gyroscope wheels are mounted in special bearings, and are rotated, by means of electric motors, in a vacuum, so that both the bearing and air friction are very small. The energy stored up in the fly-wheels is sufficient to keep them revolving at the velocity necessary to impart stability to the vehicle for a considerable time after the current is cut off. The model exhibited, which measures about six feet long, is supported on four small wheels, all power-driven, arranged in two groups, one at each end of the vehicle. Each group is a monorail bogie pivoted both vertically and horizontally, the car being thus able to take very small curves, and to travel over uneven ground without fear of derailment. The motive power in the model is derived from accumulators carried by the vehicle itself, current also being drawn from these to keep the gyroscope wheels rotating while the vehicle is standing. . . . It is calculated that the weight of the gyroscope wheels should be five per cent. of the total weight of the loaded vehicle. The model which Mr. Brennan showed in motion is large enough to carry a man, but was sent round the meeting-room at Burlington House unattended.



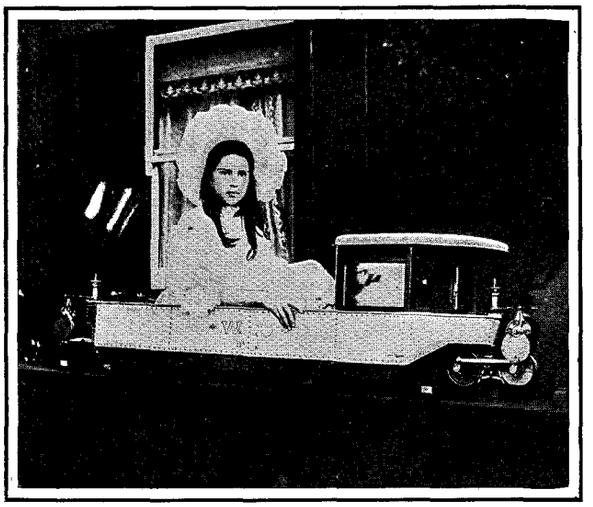
MR. LOUIS BRENNAN AND HIS CAR.
Showing the locomotive balanced on a steel cable.



NEGOTIATING A HILL WITH A FULL CARGO.

"It was made to travel at considerable speed on a track about eight feet from the ground, and negotiated sharp curves with the greatest ease. It was also run on to a tight wire rope fixt to a stout timber frame, and the whole frame was turned down through ninety degrees from the vertical to the horizontal position. During this performance the vehicle, unaided, remained upright on the rope, and maintained its upright position till the gyroscope frames were locked, when legs were put out to support it. A wire rope was also coiled about on the platform, and the machine ran over this, taking sharp curves without difficulty. This model and demonstration were altogether of a most interesting character."

There is nothing in the above description to show that the model was intended as anything else than an interesting scientific toy, but in the accounts cabled to the daily press of this country it appears as a "great triumph of science," "of epoch-making importance," and as heralding an approaching revolution in transportation. In *The Sun* (New York, May 9) the inventor is quoted as saying to an interviewer:



THE FIRST PASSENGER—THE INVENTOR'S DAUGHTER.

"Everything points to great economy resulting from making the vehicles wider in proportion to their length than on ordinary railways, and it has therefore been decided to make the experimental wagon twelve feet wide, or one and a half times as wide as usual. For civil work in the colonies the vehicles will probably be two or three times as wide, if not more. Brakes capable of being operated by pneumatic or manual power are provided for all the wheels.

"The rail, which is of curved top, only requires to be the same weight as one of the rails on an ordinary line in order to carry the same load on the same number of wheels in each case. The sleepers also only require to be one-half the usual length to give the same area of support to the vehicle.

"Flying lines of railway can be laid with great rapidity over uneven ground with slight expenditure of labor. Specially designed building vehicles are also planned on the monorail principle and equipped with electric gear for handling the rails, being kept at the rail-head for the purpose. It is confidently anticipated that working in this manner it will be possible to keep up

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with an army on the march and supply them with all their requirements."

We are told in the same dispatch that the inventor has been working on his system for several years and that the British Government has borne a large share of the expense; further, that the Government of India is about to build a model of full size for additional tests. American engineers, according to *The Evening Post* (New York, May 9), are not disposed to be enthusiastic over the prospects of such a system of locomotion. A New York railroad man says:

The gyroscope is not intended to furnish motive power for the trains according to this London story, but merely to keep the trains from tipping over on their side. If anything should happen to the gyroscope, what would become of a rapidly moving train spinning along on a single rail?

"Much would be lost in safety of travel by the adoption of such a system, if it could be made to work. Theoretically, something might be gained in speed, but I doubt if there would be any added economy in operating expenses.

"It is true there would be one rail instead of two, and the number of wheels and bearings would be reduced by one-half. But that saving would probably be more than offset by the cost of the gyroscope machinery. The plan is to have the gyroscopes revolve in vacuums. To provide the vacuums will be a difficult and expensive factor in itself.

"The weight of the plant does not seem to be in proportion to the estimated power. What can be done with a model may be absolutely impossible with a real train."

Sir Hiram Maxim, who was said recently by Lord Kelvin to be one of the only three men in the world who really understand the gyroscope, has exprest a similar opinion of the probable failure of the Brennan road. In a cablegram to the New York *Times* he is thus quoted:

"I think his plan to keep the carriages from tipping by the action of the gyroscope will be beset with a great many difficult problems, so difficult, in fact, as to make the whole scheme absolutely impracticable. It is quite safe to say that if Mr. Brennan's train was running east or west and there was a strong wind from the north, the wind would exert considerable force on the train in the same direction, and I think under those conditions the plane of the gyroscope would gradually yield, capsizing the train."

AN ATTACK ON CORN-MEAL—In noting the increasing consumption of Indian corn in Europe, *Cosmos* (Paris, April 27) warns its readers that this use may be attended with danger—information that will be news to Americans. This paper explains the statement in these words:

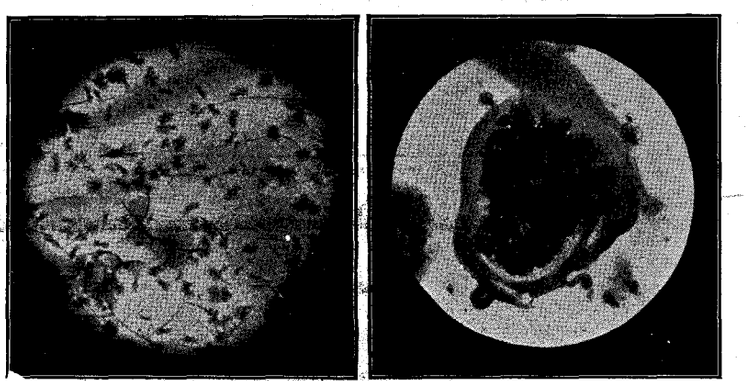
"The United States now sends to Europe great quantities of maize flour; owing to special methods of preparation this is perfectly white, while that made here [in France] is slightly yellow. This flour costs in France only 22 francs per 100 kilograms [about 2 cents a pound], while wheat flour of the best grade costs 32 [nearly 3 cents a pound]; besides which, in bread making, while pure wheat flour gives a result of 130 per cent., the addition of 20 per cent. of maize brings this up to 150 per cent. These two reasons are evidently inducing bakers to make use of this new product, and this has been done for several years past in Belgium and even in the north of France; it is to be supposed that the custom will extend rapidly unless it is stopt. In fact everything would be satisfactory, especially as bread containing this flour is unusually fine and white, if, unfortunately, the use of maize flour had not certain inconveniences.

"It is now acknowledged that pellagra, a disease often mortal, rages particularly, and perhaps solely, in countries where the people use maize for food.

"It is true that altho those who use it exclusively are almost all attacked, it rarely attacks those who eat the maize in moderation. However this may be, these conditions merit attention, especially in parts of France where bread is largely eaten."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW GLASS DECAYS

GLASS is not popularly regarded as subject to decay, but that is because the alterations in it take place very slowly. Old glass, such as that in windows that have stood for centuries may show marked signs of disintegration. It has been shown by Noel Heaton, an English authority, in a paper on the decay of medieval stained glass, read before the Society of Arts, that the manner of this disintegration may reveal the composition of the glass and the method by which it was made. We quote from an abstract in *Nature* (London, May 2). Says this paper:



PHOTOMICROGRAPHS OF AREAS OF DECOMPOSITION IN GLASS.

An area of decomposition in medieval glass.

Similar area produced experimentally in modern window-glass.

"There are reasons for thinking that the making of window-glass was not handed down from the Romans, but was rediscovered in the middle ages, and the author thinks it most probable (altho evidence is too scanty to justify this as a statement of fact) that the glass of the earliest stained-glass windows, that is, those of the ninth and tenth centuries, was made in the same way as the cast window-glass most generally employed by the Romans, this being the method that would most naturally suggest itself in the first place.

"The composition of the glass described by Theophilus was quite different from that of the Romans, being produced, according to the treatise referred to, by heating a mixture of sand and the ashes of beechwood. It is probable, however, that the glass varied very considerably in composition at different times and in different places, owing to the impurity of the sand used and the varying nature of the wood-ashes, which would in all probability be obtained by burning whatever species of timber came nearest to hand."

Medieval glass, the author tells us, decays characteristically, commonly becoming covered with pits, like worm-holes in an old oak cabinet. The process seems to reproduce on a small scale the action of time and weather on geological formations, such as chalk and sandstone—a combination of corrosion and internal change. To quote again:

"Corrosion of the surface of glass is produced by the long-continued action of moisture, which gradually extracts the soluble silicates, leaving the insoluble silica in a thin film, the glass thereby becoming iridescent. Owing to the large proportion of lime it contains, however, medieval glass does not become iridescent as the result of corrosion. On the extraction of the alkali by water this lime is left behind with the silica, and forms with it a hard, insoluble silicate of lime, which adheres to the corroded surface of the glass, forming an opaque scum or patina. In some cases this is so marked that the glass appears to be covered with a coat of cement.

"The peculiar pitting of old stained glass is not, however, in

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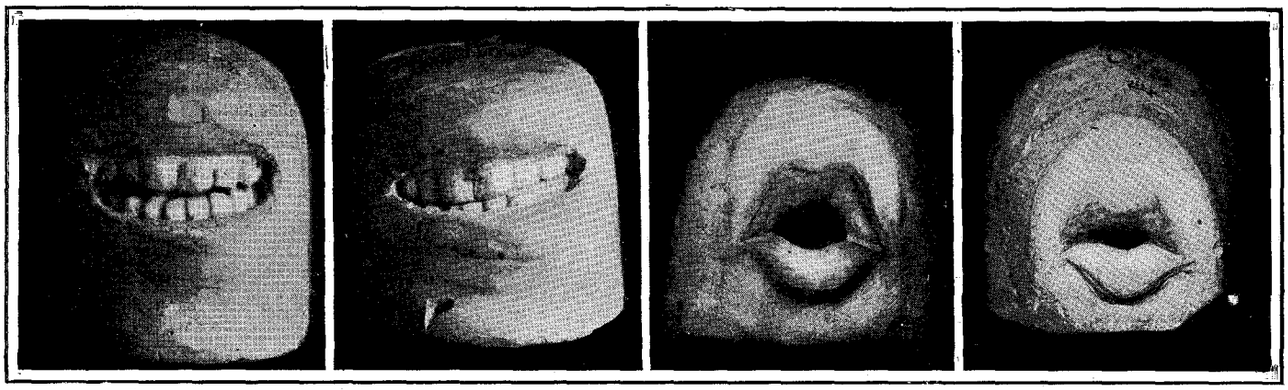


Courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

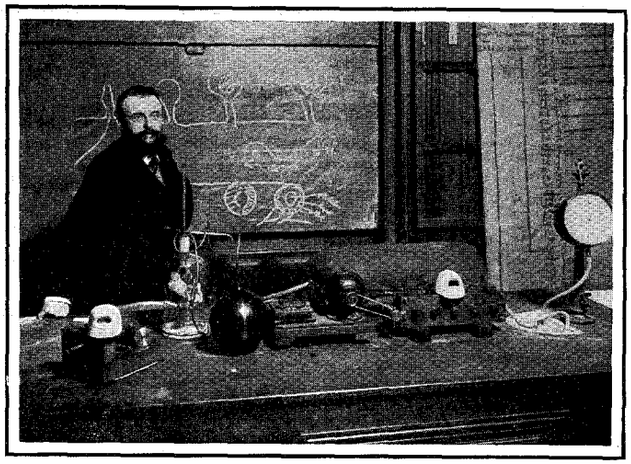
ARTIFICIAL MOUTHS.

For producing the sound of French *é* (English *a* as in *make*). For producing the sound of French *i* (English *e*). For producing the vowel sound *o*. For producing the sound of French *ou* (English *oo*, as in *moon*).

the author's opinion, due to corrosion at all, but to a change in the constitution of the glass. As is well known, glass changes its constitution and becomes crystalline if kept at a red heat for a length of time. What happens in a few hours when the glass is hot tends to take place on prolonged exposure to the atmosphere, with this difference: that when the glass is molten its molecules can freely move about, whereas when it is cold and rigid such freedom of movement is impossible; in consequence the definite formation of crystals can not take place, and the result of the change is different. What happens is this: In the first place, molecules of the same kind tend to separate out from the homogeneous mixture and collect round a point forming a center of decomposition. Proceeding from this center the glass is found decomposing into definite compounds in an ever-enlarging circle until it reaches a point at which the strain set up in the glass by this molecular movement results in a crack forming round the area of decomposition, and then the whole mass comes away, leaving behind it a little hole or pit in the surface of the glass."

A REAL TALKING-MACHINE

THE phonograph is sometimes called a "talking-machine," but it is so only in a special sense. The same term might as well be applied to the telephone. Both merely reproduce speech, one preserving the record that enables it to do so, for any desired length of time, and the other transmitting it to a distance. To originate speech is beyond the power of either, and constitutes quite a different problem. Inventors were at work upon this problem long before the phonograph was thought of, but with little success. The complicated machine once exhibited by Barnum, which enunciated a few familiar words in scarcely recognizable fashion, probably represented the furthest point reached by these workers. Recently Dr. Marage, a Frenchman, has taken up the problem and has succeeded in constructing what may be called a "talking" siren, which produces accurately all the vowel-sounds both in the speaking and in the singing voice. In constructing this device Dr. Marage intended it primarily for gaging the sharpness of hearing in different individuals. Says Dr. Alfred Gradenwitz, writing on the subject in *The Scientific American* (New York, May 11):



Courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

DR. MARAGE IN HIS LABORATORY.

On the table are a manometer and mouthpiece for uttering vowel sounds.

"The 'acoumeters' previously constructed for the purpose may be divided into three classes, producing respectively noises, musical vibrations, or the vibrations of spoken words. The first two classes will obviously give only a faint idea of the way in which a given individual may be able to perceive spoken words. In fact, many persons have a rather limited capacity of hearing ordinary speech, but are able to hear distinctly either musical vibrations or noises. The reason is to be found in the more complex character of spoken words.

"A graphical record of vowels (such as the flames of Koenig) is composed of a certain group of vibrations. French 'i' (English 'e') and French 'ou' (English 'oo') are composed, for example, of isolated vibrations, 'é' (English 'ay') and 'o' by groups of two, and French 'a' ('ä' as in 'father') by groups of three vibrations. In order to reconstitute these vowels, the groups referred to should thus be artificially reproduced. To this effect slots arranged in groups of one, two, and three respectively are cut in a rotatable circular disk. When air is blown through these slots the vowels mentioned will be distinctly heard. In fact, they are not only recognized by the ear, but give the same graphical records as natural vowels or the vowels produced by a phonograph. However, they correspond with sung vowels only. In order to obtain spoken vowels the air current is made to pass through special molds, which accurately imitate the form of the human mouth in pronouncing a given vowel. The graphical records of these sounds are absolutely identical with those of natural spoken vowels. An artificial talker is thus obtained, and the apparatus in question may be fitly termed 'vowel siren' or 'talking siren.'

"The most valuable property of this apparatus is that the intensity of the sounds given out by it is accurately proportional to the pressure of the air current. It thus affords a means of gaging the intensity of a given sound and producing a sound of any desired strength. This is made use of in determining keenness of hearing.

"The ear to be tested should be placed at a constant distance from the instrument, the sound intensity of which is gradually increased by augmenting the pressure of the air, this pressure being gaged by means of a highly sensitive metallic manometer.

"The sound produced by a pressure of 1 millimeter is perfectly well perceived by a normal ear. If the pressure for an ear must be raised to 40 millimeters before the sound can be heard, the acoustic sense of the patient may be said to be 1:40; if to 60, 1:60; if to 200, 1:200, and so on—a simple and efficient scale. The

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apparatus thus affords an extremely simple measuring instrument, which always remains constant. Its readings may be accurately checked and reproduced whenever desired."

VALUE OF "BREAKFAST FOODS"

THE wheaten and oaten products that have been placed on the market under the general name of "breakfast foods" are discust by Prof. Robert Harcourt in *The Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry* (March 30) with regard to their composition, digestibility, and cost. According to Professor Harcourt, the claims made for some of these foods have little justification in fact. We quote from an abstract made for *The Lancet* (London, May 4). Says this paper:

"The various breakfast foods may be roughly divided into four classes: 1. The old forms of uncooked granulated oatmeal and the wheat farinas. Foods of this class are served after cooking either for a short time or for several hours. 2. Partially cooked rolled and flaked grains. In manufacturing these foods the grain is softened by steaming and then rolled and dried. In this way the food is slightly cooked and may be subsequently prepared for the table in a very short time. 3. Cooked foods—*e.g.*, shredded wheat, which may be served at once without further cooking. 4. Malted foods *e.g.*, Force and Grape Nuts, which are supposed to be both cooked and partially digested. Professor Harcourt examined the following breakfast foods: Granulated and rolled oats, Quaker Oats, wheat farina, wheat germ, and rolled wheat, flaked barley, corn-meal, Orange Meat, Force, Norka, Malta Vita, Grape Nuts, Canada Flakes, shredded wheat, and rice flakes. Of these, the oatmeals and Norka, an oaten product, contain the most proteins and fat, while all the other foods are richer in carbohydrates. From a consideration of the data set forth in the paper and of the number of heat calories these foods produce when burned, the conclusion is drawn that the oaten products have the highest nutritive value. The much advertisted prepared breakfast foods have only a very slight advantage over the ordinary wheaten farinas."

In experiments to determine the digestibility of these different foods, the quantities of protein, fat, and carbohydrates eaten and excreted were separately estimated, the differences being regarded as the amount digested. Healthy young men were taken as subjects, and each experiment extended over a period of four days. To quote further:

"According to these results, the wheat germ is more fully digested and absorbed than any of the other foods. The protein of all the foods examined is less completely assimilated than the other constituents. . . . The results, as a whole, indicate that the expensive prepared breakfast foods are not more completely digested and assimilated than the wheaten farinas and rolled oats or even than the old forms of granulated oatmeal. Calculations were then made as to the food value of the digestible matter obtained from a given money value of each of the foods examined. It was found that corn-meal is the most economical of these foods, the oatmeals take second place, and the wheat germ occupies the third place. Oatmeal and wheaten farina in packages are twice as expensive as in bulk. The predigested foods are very much more expensive. . . . Experiments were made to determine the influence of cooking on the solubility of these various foods. Rolled oats and wheaten farina were cooked for different lengths of time, when it was found that the wheat-meals are more readily rendered soluble by heat than the oatmeals. . . . The result showed that the length of time during which the food is cooked does not very materially influence the percentage amount assimilated. It is possible that less energy may have been expended in digesting the foods that were cooked for the longer times, but no figures could be procured on this point. From all the data presented it is evident that corn-meal, rolled oats, and the farinas, especially if bought in bulk, are the most economical breakfast foods. It is, however, true that these foods do not agree with every one, and that the predigested foods may be useful for those people who have difficulty in digesting starch. But the intelligent housewife who needs to consider economy will do well to continue to use the old forms of breakfast foods, except in individual cases in which difficulty is found in digesting them."

DANGER IN DECAY OF CONCRETE

ARE our structures of armored or reinforced concrete, now so popular as a building-material, likely to be permanent? It has been assumed hitherto, and no facts to the contrary have been adduced, that the concrete envelop protects the iron rods or bars embedded in it, so that there is no danger of rust. Recent experiments, however, show that, where there are electric currents in the vicinity, corrosion may take place within the concrete very quickly. The latest tests are those made by A. A. Knudson, of New York, and reported a few weeks ago to the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. The experiments were carried out as follows, as described in *The Scientific American* (New York, April 13):

"Some blocks of one-to-one Portland cement sand concrete were molded in a common metal water-pail, with a piece of 2-inch wrought-iron pipe placed vertically within the blocks to a depth of about 8 inches. When the blocks were three years old, one of them was placed in a tank of sea-water, and another in a tank of fresh water, and direct current was fed to the iron pipes in the center of each block, the negative electrode consisting of a piece of sheet iron placed in the tank. A third block, similar to the other two, was placed in a tank of sea-water but was not subjected to the electric current. After a period of thirty days the last-named block was found to be in perfect condition and the embedded pipe was perfectly bright. But the two other blocks, which had developed cracks during the test, were easily broken open; yellowish deposits were found in the cracks, where the concrete had deteriorated to such a degree that it could be cut easily with a knife; and the pipes were considerably corroded, showing a loss of weight of over 2 per cent. Similar results were obtained in tests with blocks of standard Rosendale cement, made in the same mold, altho in this case the blocks were tested thirty days after they had been made."

That these results are of profound significance is asserted by the writer, who is of opinion that they call for careful investigation on the part of concrete engineers, and the provision of special insulation in all cases where embedded steel, or reinforcing material, is liable to attack by stray currents near wet foundations. He concludes:

"The whole subject of electrolysis, which, because of the exaggerated use to which it has been put by a sensational press, has not received from technical men the attention which it deserves, should be made the subject of a searching investigation with a view to determining the laws and limits of this form of corrosion."

TO LESSEN THE JAR OF MACHINERY

THE plan of a French engineer to place all heavy machinery on springs aims to lessen to a great degree the annoyance felt by those living in the neighborhood of great workshops. This applies especially to heavy hammers and the like, whose impact makes the very ground tremble for considerable distances around. We translate from a note by J. Derôme in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, April 20). Says this writer:

"The problem of the suppression of vibration in industrial installations, altho not one of the most pressing, must nevertheless be classed among those that have not yet received satisfactory solutions. A steel-works installs a steam-hammer, and in obedience to the municipal regulations it bases the anvil on a huge mass of masonry resting on solid ground. But what is 'solid ground'—in Paris, at any rate? In numerous places hollows have been filled in, while elsewhere underneath the good ground are old quarries imperfectly filled up, and these new materials are excellent transmitters of vibrations, which are reinforced by excavations left open. The hammer has scarcely begun to work when the whole neighborhood declares it intolerable; the same is true of simple motors of a few horse-power, of dynamos, drying-machines, anvils, and printing-presses, which may be very annoying to persons in a surrounding zone that is often quite extended.

"Many systems have already been devised to remedy these

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troubles—insulating ditches, empty or full of loose material, surrounding the foundation of the vibrant apparatus; plates of india-rubber or linen interposed between the machine and its foundation, etc. But the ditches are seldom deep enough, and the pads of rubber or cloth quickly lose the elasticity that gives them their value. It seems to us that one of the most successful steps hitherto made toward the solution of this problem is the recent invention of Mr. Jolivet, which depends on the following principle: In place of relying on the elasticity of rubber or cloth, which decreases as time goes on, the machine is placed on a series of numerous metal springs, of steel, for example, grouped in parallel between sheets of iron, the whole constituting an elastic plate or bed. The plate thus made up, whose total thickness does not exceed 5 centimeters [2 inches], may be placed under the masonry foundation, or between two parts thereof, or between the machine and the foundation.

"The springs, generally of coach-spring form, are, in the interior of the plate, surrounded with some insulating material such as felt, whose purpose is to damp the vibrations of the metal. The number of the springs and their individual elasticity are determined by the nature of the installation.

"It is to be hoped that we are now on the way to the true solution; this will be equally satisfactory to those who live near factories and to the manufacturers themselves, who naturally wish to add to their installations such improvements as will protect them from public outcry."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ASHES AS FUEL

ALLUDING to the recent sensational accounts of magic fluids that will cause ashes to burn like coal, T. H. Reardon tells us in *The Western Electrician* (Chicago, May 11) that efforts to use ashes as fuel are belated. Whatever fuel value the ashes may have resides in the unburned coal that they contain, and it would be more economical to consume this before it reaches the ash-pile than to adopt measures to utilize it after it gets there. Says Mr. Reardon:

"It is unfortunate that the combustible in fuel is not burned as completely as it should be, and any efforts that are directed in an intelligent way to reduce this waste to a minimum are worthy of emulation.

"The methods that are in vogue at the present time, and that are giving such remarkable results in the hands of the non-technical, according to the reports in the daily papers of the 'burning of ashes,' seem to be applied in a very inconsistent manner. The object is more completely to burn the combustible in the coal; and many are directing their efforts toward this end with various degrees of success; but the logically correct method is to secure this result before the combustible drops through the grate and goes into the ash-pan.

"It should be understood that the combustible which drops through the grate before it is burned involves a loss that is two-fold in character. In the first place, we may consider the heat units which have not been evolved, owing to the fact that the combustible has not been burned; in the next place, when this residue leaves the grate it has a temperature, approximately, as great as that of the fire from which it has just separated.

"The time to apply the remedy is before the residue drops through the grate, as after this has occurred it involves a second handling of the material, together with the fact that this residue, if used as fuel in a second operation, must regain from some source the heat units given up to the surroundings during the time that the residue has been cooling.

"The combustion of fuel can be made more perfect by adopting any one or more of several expedients, always bearing in mind, however, that the results secured must be worth more than the money expended for this purpose. . . . That is simply common sense.

"The effect of using such agents as free oxygen, oxygen salts, potassium nitrate, potassium chlorate, etc., are well understood, and will not receive extended mention here. It may be worth while, however, to consider the probable effect of salt (sodium chlorid, NaCl), oxalic acid, and water—the formula which is being widely circulated by the lay press at the present time.

"Salt is not known to exercise any beneficial effect on hydrocarbon combustion; it is known to promote the fusion of silicates at high temperatures, and one result which has been noted already by those who have put the above formula to a rough-and-ready test is the great facility with which clinkers are formed. . . . . .

"In regard to the use of oxalic acid, this compound when heated breaks up, disengaging carbon dioxid and carbon monoxid. The carbon monoxid has a fuel value; that is, in burning it takes up another atom of oxygen; but as this gas is derived solely from the decomposition of the oxalic acid, any heat derived from this source can not be placed to the credit of the ash-pile."

Water, Mr. Reardon goes on to say, has no fuel value, but some coal when wet will burn better than if it were dry. The water holds finely pulverized coal together until the mass cakes with the heat, and the steam that is formed leaves the coal porous and facilitates the passage of the flame. The advantage gained in this

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

JOHN ELLMORE,

The Altoona (Pa.) cobbler, explaining his invention for making ashes burn.

way more than compensates for the loss of heat which the use of the water entails. Mr. Reardon concludes:

"In the writer's opinion, the most valuable constituent in the 'ash-burning formula' is the water; that can be obtained at the least expense. The use of water in locomotive firing, and in stationary firing also, in the case of finely divided soft coal, has been practised for a great many years, and the particular benefit which results from its use is fully demonstrated and well understood. . . . . .

"The man who tries to reclaim something from the ash-pile is late, very late, and he is using the pound of cure instead of the ounce of prevention. It is not intended to imply that there is no coal in the ash-pile to recover, but rather to lay stress on the fact that the greater wisdom would seem to lie in the effort to keep the unburned coal from going into the ash-pile instead of making such strenuous efforts to reclaim it after it has gone there."

To avoid dust in coal-mines, which has been shown to be a cause of explosions, the mines are now in some places kept sprinkled with water. Ashworth, an English authority, thinks that this process is of doubtful efficiency, and may even be dangerous. According to this writer, to quote a note in *Cosmos* (Paris, April 20): "The study of various explosions shows that an excess of dust is an obstacle to explosions, since it smothers the flame, . . . and that the most favorable atmosphere for the development of an explosion is that which contains the greatest quantity of water-vapor, with a normal amount of suspended dust. The author concludes that the only protection against explosion in mines is the employment of safety-lamps."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

A NEW PAPAL THUNDERBOLT

A THUNDERBOLT has been launched by the Pope against the insidious "sappers and miners" within the church itself, who, he declares, are causing him more disquiet than the church's open and avowed enemies in France. These "modern heretics," as he brands them, have whittled away the inspiration of the Bible until it resembles the poetical inspiration of Æschylus, and have applied "the rules of so-called critical science" to theology and dogma until there is nothing left of them. He names no individuals, but the persons thus vaguely indicated are understood to be those known as the leaders of the "New Catholic Movement," among whom is Fogazzaro, author of the interdicted novel "Il Santo." The Pope's denunciation of this whole school of liberal thinkers was made at the reception of the five new cardinals on April 18. In a translation of his address published in the New York *Freeman's Journal* (May 11) he stigmatizes the following as rebels:

"Those who proclaim and propagate under subtle forms monstrous errors in regard to the evolution of dogma; in regard to a return to a pure gospel, in other words, to a gospel stript, as they express it, of all theological explanations, of definitions of councils and the maxims of asceticism; in regard to the emancipation of the church in this new-fashioned way without openly revolting so as not to be placed outside the church, but still without submitting so that they may not be disloyal to their own convictions; finally in regard to falling in with the times in all things in the manner of speaking, writing, and preaching about charity divorced from faith—a charity which is very considerate of unbelievers, but which opens to all the way to eternal ruin."

This assault, the Pope declares, "does not constitute a heresy, but the epitome, the venomous essence, of all heresies—an assault which would undermine the fundamentals of the faith and annihilate Christianity." The Pope said further:

"For these modern heretics, the Holy Scripture is not a sure source of all the truths concerning faith, but an ordinary book. For them inspiration reduces itself to dogmatic doctrines understood in their own fashion, and differs but little from the poetic inspiration of Æschylus and of Homer. According to them the legitimate interpreter of the Bible is the church, but the church subject to the rules of so-called critical science which dominates and enslaves theology. As for tradition, everything is relative and subject to mutations, consequently the authority of the holy Fathers is reduced to a nullity. All these numerous errors are propagated by means of pamphlets, reviews, books on asceticism, and even novels. These errors are wrapt up in certain ambiguous terms and in vague forms in order that there may be always an opening for defense, so as not to incur a formal condemnation while at the same time the unwary may be taken in the toils."

The Pope adjures the cardinals and their suffragan bishops to watch for "the sowers of cockles" within their jurisdictions, to aid in combating them, and to "denounce their books to the Sacred Congregations of Rome."

These words of the Pope are commended editorially by Catholic journals in this country. *The Freeman's Journal* declares that "the sappers and miners" will no longer be "able to plot in secret against the Bible and Christianity, while all the time masquerading as Catholics—they will be forced to fight in the open." The Philadelphia *Catholic Standard and Times* finds in the Pope's words "matter for profound reflection in every Catholic mind." It adds:

"The nebulous condition into which the Catholic system may be resolved by too ready a disposition to explain away dogma and the divine mysteries, which but for dogma would forever remain formless and void, may be estimated when we consider the quagmire into which minds like those of the Rev. George Tyrrell and the late Prof. St. George Mivart have brought their possessors. If men can not accept the church as teacher and interpreter, they can not accept the Savior of mankind as teacher. This is the sum of the whole situation."

A sympathetic light upon the aims of the new movement is furnished in *The Hibbert Journal* (London, April), by a writer who signs himself "Latinus." He says:

"The revival of which we speak is clearly distinguished from all preceding movements of a liberalizing tendency in the Catholic Church by its essentially scientific character. Its essence may be defined to consist in the application of the scientific and inductive method to the subject-matter of every department of religious study. French by origin, the movement was not slow to cross the Alps to the sister-land of Italy, as it will undoubtedly in time make its way across the much less easily penetrated barrier of the Pyrenees into old-world Spain. What some ecclesiastical writers are pleased to call the 'poison' of critical notions about the New Testament has made its way into the seminaries of Italy, those diocesan strongholds of the counter-reformation which the Fathers of Trent planned like a chain of military blockhouses to hold the land against modern ideas. To the younger clergy, and to those of the faithful laity who by their education are not strange to the science of the age, the new movement has come as a veritable gospel, as glad tidings of exceeding great joy, inspiring the hope if not the assurance that the long night of intellectual torpor and ignorance is over and the dawn of intellectual enlightenment is at hand; that the retention of the faith no longer implies self-banishment from the noblest natural activities of man—the activities of the speculative reason—but is rather at once a stimulus and a guide in the unceasing pursuit of the ideal in thought and conduct for the individual, the nation, and the race. The movement, then, has an essentially religious as distinct from an apologetic value; that is to say, it tends not merely to conserve existing religious beliefs as legacies from the past, but to infuse into them fresh life and vigor from the realities of modern experience; and it is principally this aspect of the movement that Fogazzaro has set himself to depict."

"LIKE PEOPLE, LIKE PRIEST"

WHEN the pastor is overtaken in a fault, it is generally found, on investigation, that the pew is, to some extent at least, contributory to the disaster. In saying this as a reflection upon certain ministerial lapses brought in recent weeks before the public, *The Christian Herald* (New York) uses as a text the words of Bishop Burgess to the effect that the minister will, to a very large extent, be what the congregation makes him. Therefore it is manifestly unjust to make the minister bear all the burden of reproach, when the worldliness of his congregation has weakened the character of his spiritual life. The journal above mentioned treats the matter in these words:

"There are few more serious stumbling-blocks to a pastor than an unspiritual, cold, rich, selfish, and indifferent element in his congregation. Only a miracle of grace can reach the hearts of such people. In such a parish, and with such unideal and discouraging surroundings, the pastor finds the wall of indifference that stands between him and his people virtually unscalable. His ministry becomes a mere perfunctory office; his spiritual influence is reduced to a cipher. And if, after a vain struggle, he yields and, taking the color of his surroundings, becomes a worldling like the rest, he is repudiated by the very class he thought to serve. It is a recognized tho an unwritten law that a preacher, down, is out and disgraced beyond rehabilitation.

"But while society rightly demands a higher standard of conduct and a more scrupulous integrity from the pulpit than from the pew, the latter has duties and responsibilities not to be overlooked. Preaching recently on the case of a dishonored pastor on Long Island, Bishop Burgess of the Episcopal Church, a clear-headed and just prelate, laid down the rule that 'as the church is, so is the pastor.' If the congregation be earnest and enthusiastic,

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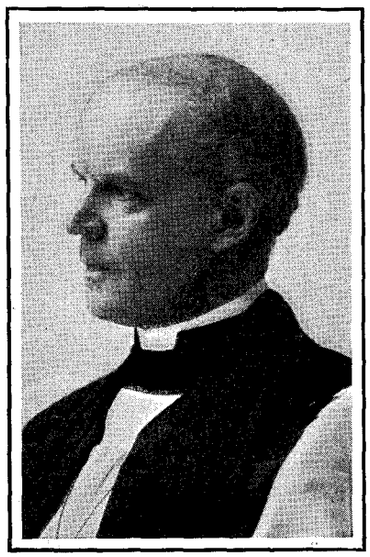
the minister will be stimulated to his best work. If, on the other hand, it be a congregation tolerant of the gilded vices of those who live in the pomp of luxury and silken ease, and who are contemptuous of the old-fashioned virtues, there can be no spiritual uplift in that church. Millionaire parishioners who have so little respect for their pastor that they make him a common, cheap, ministerial drudge, and expect him to uphold the dignity of his office in a phenomenally rich church on a paltry salary, which puts social equality at least out of the question, are themselves living on the low level of spiritual paupers."

VITALITY OF GOSPEL PREACHING

THE storm of religious criticism that is making some anchors drag has impelled one writer to ask a number of prominent men whether the old moorings are really safe. Should the clergy "continue to preach the simple Gospel," or "should they preach a new faith?" he asks, and then, as if half in despair of the wisdom of preaching at all, he inquires, "Do you consider the pulpit of permanent usefulness?" It is the Rev. Dr. Calvin Dill Wilson who asks these questions, and he publishes the replies in *The Presbyterian Banner* (Pittsburg). Not one of the men of light and leading who answered his inquiries, he notes with evident pleasure, "even among those of the most iconoclastic reputation, failed to credit the ministry with useful service." Some of those who replied were not ready with definite opinions, a fact which leads the writer to observe rather caustically that "certain brilliant men are in a hazy state of mind on a question that might be considered vital enough to be worthy of definite convictions upon it." President Eliot, of Harvard, is definite and affirmative upon the first and third points, replying to the second that ministers "should preach not a new, but the simplest, faith." President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton, thinks that "preachers of the day should not so much continue along old lines as return to them." They seem, he says, "to have erred by departing from the utmost simplicity of Gospel preaching." Gen. Joseph Wheeler, since deceased, replied:



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BISHOP FREDERICK BURGESS,

Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Long Island, who asserts that the worldliness of the congregation will be apt to be reflected by the pastor.

"I certainly do not think the pulpit has lost its usefulness. I believe if all the churches were destroyed we would have to build a dozen jails for one church destroyed. As to the character of sermons, I can only say that those which have imprest me most favorably are those which treat of the every-day walks of life. Such sermons are certainly very beneficial to people of every phase of culture and education."

John Mitchell, head of the United Mine-Workers of America, writes of the clergy:

"My sympathy is with them, of course. Tell them to get closer to the working people; know what they are thinking about, love them, help them, attend their meetings, advise with them. They respect you and want your help. You can help them, if you will."

From Dr. William Hayes Ward, editor of *The Independent* (New York), comes a reply showing how the "simple Gospel" takes on the color of the life of the times. He writes:

"First. 'Should the preachers continue to preach the simple Gospel?' Certainly, if they have been preaching it; and the simpler the better. Let them come as near as they can to our Lord's teaching, in all its simplicity. Then let them add all the complexities they believe, and which they find in elaborate confessions and treatises on theology. And let them add all the new things which they will not find in Christ or Paul, but which the church has developed under the teaching of the Holy Spirit, such as monogamy for all, Sunday observance, total abstinence, women preaching, Sunday-schools, antislavery and anticaste, political honesty, equal suffrage, liberty, equality, and fraternity, everything good that develops out of our Lord's central command, and also all freedom and duty to search out new truth from God's Word and works. But let the simple Gospel be the origin and fountain, to the preacher's best judgment, of all he teaches, and the more he expands and applies it the better. And the simple Gospel is love to God and love to man, the denial of selfishness; and the chief duties to preach are, sincere repentance from selfish life and sins, conversion, which is the same thing and the chief end of preaching, with faith in the love of God as brought to us by Jesus Christ, and the assurance of the future life. Let him teach, as attached to the simple Gospel, all the theology he will, but let him remember that no fact of theology is of saving value, and you may be ignorant of them all or miss them all, if you only have repentance toward God, which is conversion, which is faith.

"Second. 'Should they preach a new faith?' Certainly, if they have one. Let them preach what they believe. They should not be afraid to preach the truth, as they hold it. They may be mistaken, but they must follow their best knowledge or belief. Luckily, the new conclusions, as held by reverent Christian scholars, are not dangerous and do not affect the 'Simple Gospel,' as Jesus taught it. One may believe that the virgin birth is legendary, and yet repent heartily of his sins and live a life of love in obedience to Jesus Christ. One may believe that the Pentateuch is no older than Josiah or Ezra and yet be no worse a Christian than Paul, who threw overboard the whole Mosaic ritual law, and took Titus with him, uncircumcised, to plant his heterodoxy in the face of the Christians 'of the sect of the Pharisees, who believed.' But all these are mere questions of theology, which have a very minor part in preaching, not to be compared with the discussion of present social and civic duties. If Dr. Gladden believes that it is wrong for a mission board to take 'tainted money,' it is far more important for him to preach it than to preach the resurrection of the body (*sarkos*, *carnis*), and it will help more to righteous living, if not to right thinking.

"Third. 'Do you consider the pulpit of permanent usefulness, or do you regard it as an obsolete function?' I think the moral and religious platform will become obsolete about the time that the political platform perishes. The pulpit will perish when men cease to wish their fellows to be just and righteous. But that will be the deluge."

President David Starr Jordan, of Leland Stanford University, answers the questions in these words:

"Those preachers who know man and man's hopes, sorrows, and possibilities find nothing of vagueness and confusion in the decay of old philosophies and traditions. The voice of the prophet is as clear now as it ever was, and man can not choose but listen. For the rest, if they must preach, let them do the best they can. The old lines are no longer traceable. The new faiths are of no consequence unless based on the eternal verities of human nature and the new truths won by tested, human experience. I believe that the pulpit has a permanent usefulness, but that to preach so as to make life better worth living is a more strenuous work than to repeat ancient formulas, or even to stir up fleeting emotions. . . . . .

"Those who control the spiritual thought of the twentieth century will be religious men. They will not be religious in the fashion of monks, ascetics, mystic dreamers, or emotional enthusiasts. They will not be active in debating societies, discussing the intricacies of creeds. Neither will they be sticklers as to details of religious millinery. They will be simple, earnest, God-fearing, because they have known the God that makes for righteousness."

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RATIONALITY OF LIBERAL BELIEF

LIBERAL Christian thinkers and theologians, such as Benjamin Jowett and his successors, accept the character given to the Scriptures by the most recent discovery of scholars and archeologists. They take the Old and the New Testaments without attempting always to identify the authorship, origin, or historical accuracy of their contents. On this account, says the London *Spectator*, they are taunted with inconsistency. If a Christian believer accepts what is stamped as orthodox, traditional, and dogmatic, he can easily have faith in the reality of the Christian religion as a source of illumination and power. Unless he does this he is thrown by his Broad-church, liberal, or advanced views on the horns of a dilemma. "There is but one alternative," the agnostic cries, "all or nothing." "Admit that you know nothing about it, and never will." *The Spectator* retorts that altho the liberal Christian may not know all, he knows a great deal, and perhaps quite sufficient about the religion of the Old and New Testaments. It is not timidity, uncertainty, or weakness of any kind that keeps him a Christian. As *The Spectator* asks:

"Is his intellectual position really so much weaker than that of his critics? Is it indeed the fear of facing the issue of his theory—his theory of free thought—which keeps him within the Christian fold? May it not be maintained that it is his very sincerity, his determination to accept the facts as he sees them, which prevents his crossing the threshold? Has he any more right, he can not but ask himself, to assert a greater degree of ignorance than he possesses than to assert a greater degree of knowledge? A man may be quite unable to accept as an infallible authority either the canon of Scripture mechanically interpreted or the counsels of the church, and yet he may well hesitate to say that, after all the instruction he has received from both, he still 'knows nothing' on the subject of religion. He may well believe that 'there is a spirit in man; and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth them understanding,' and he may be persuaded that the whole body of Scripture is the greatest witness possest by the world to that fact without being prepared to credit the story of a creation completed in a week, or the story of Noah's Ark. He may be convinced that the Christian Church has been, and is, and will be the most powerful influence for good the world has ever known, and yet he may not feel assured that the Holy Spirit guided upon certain given occasions by means of a majority an assembly of angry controversialists to correct intellectual conclusions."

It is as ridiculous to expect a man to call himself an agnostic because he does not know positively who wrote the prophecies of Isaiah, as to act like the father in *Sam Weller's* story who cut his son's head off to cure him of squinting. Thus:

"Why a man should call himself an agnostic because he is uncertain who wrote the various books of the Bible, is totally incomprehensible to the mind of the present writer. Whether there were two Isaiahs or a dozen does not do away with the message of comfort whereby they were inspired for souls in distress. It is surely immaterial whether one poet or more foresaw that the hope of every Jewish woman that she might be the chosen mother of the warrior who should redeem Israel was only a patriotic dream, that the true Messiah should shed no blood, neither strive nor cry in the streets, but would reveal by wonderful counsels the universal fatherhood of God. When the author of the Book of Job confest to the world how, goaded by misfortune, his spirit strove with God and finally found peace, he added forever to the spiritual treasure of the race; but whether when he cast his experience into the form of a drama he used fact or fiction as his medium is of no religious moment whatever. To demand the security of an absolute authority or to refuse credit is to break the bank of human knowledge altogether."

It is to the liberal church a matter of slight importance how Thomas Aquinas or St. Bernard defined the nature of deity. It is by personal experience that one recognizes in Christ something very different from the pagan philosophers who preceded him or were his contemporaries. To quote further:

"Liberal churchmen, whatever their different interpretations of medieval and scholastic definitions of Deity, do as a body gladly confess the absolute divinity as well as the universality of the Spirit of Christ, and when confronted by the consensus of Christian experience that he does still, in the truest and most real sense, enter the hearts of those who are willing to receive him, reconciling their wills to God, and revealing to them that element in human nature over which death has no dominion, they can not in sincerity brush aside the evidence with the indifferent rejoinder that they know nothing about it. This being so, how can they regard Christ in the light of a philosopher among philosophers? That the moral teaching of Christ and the moral teaching of the great Romans of the same period were very similar is an undisputed fact; but to seek for the Spirit—the dynamic power—of Christ in the teachings of the great classics is, in the eyes of most Liberal churchmen, to seek the living with the dead."

JAPAN'S GOOD-WILL TO CHRISTIANITY

TEN thousand students, mainly Japanese and Chinese, were present, it is reported, at the Conference of the World's Student Christian Federation, assembled last month in Tokyo. Marquis Ito declared this Conference to be "one of the most memorable events in the history of Japan," and accompanied his letter, sent from Korea, with a gift of five thousand dollars. The delegates at the Conference, representing twenty-five countries, received messages of greeting from such distinguished men as the Viscount Hayashi, the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs; Count Okuma, Elder Statesman; the President of the United States, the King of England, and the King of Norway. *The Outlook* (New York, May 25) gives the following interesting features of this remarkable gathering:

"The Conference was of course distinctively Christian in character; it had a definite purpose of proclaiming a Christian message; it advocated ethical and intellectual progress by means of the Christian religion; it assembled in a non-Christian land; yet its existence, so far from arousing resentment or opposition, evoked rather the warmest expression of appreciation and even gratitude. That it stimulated emulation is not surprizing. A Buddhist Conference, for example, was summoned in the same city at the same time; but at that Conference resolutions expressing its 'profound respect' to the gathering of Christians were passed, and a deputation to convey these resolutions was chosen. Similarly, a Conference of Shinto priests sent a letter to the Christian Conference expressing their sense of the honor which the Federation had shown to Japan by convening in Tokyo, and, in lieu of a reception which could not be arranged for lack of time, presented material 'mementoes and tokens of esteem,' in order, to use their own words, 'to express our deep appreciation of your coming, and to commemorate this bright event in Japan's history.'"

The Japanese press, recognizing the influence which the Conference would have upon international relations, and particularly upon the growth of good-will between the East and the West, were emphatic in expressing their good-will. The Kobé *Herald* declares that Christianity is regarded as a beneficent force in the development of the nation. It says further:

"The fact is, we believe, that both the authorities of Tokyo and the nation at large are coming more and more to recognize the need of encouraging the spread of spiritual and ethical influences to act as steadying and inspiring forces in the transition from the old ideas to the new through which Japan is passing, and this more particularly among the rising generation, to which the Student Christian Federation especially appeals."

Referring to the Christian missionaries in Japan *The Herald* observes:

"The very fact that Japan is so ready to welcome with pleasure and friendship a great Christian organization and to encourage its work among the youth of the land is in itself the strongest of proofs that the Christian missions in this country have in general performed their tasks in a wise, tactful, and beneficent manner."

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LETTERS AND ART

THOSE WHO FAIL IN ART

THE defect of one of our favorite democratic ideals is forcefully pointed out by Mr .Kipling in his address as toastmaster at the anniversary dinner of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution in London. Referring to the men who fail in art, he observes that "it is possible to say that if a man's skill has not found favor with the public, the blame must lie with the man or with the skill." "It is a pretty doctrine," Mr. Kipling admits, and further adds that he wishes he could subscribe to it. He reminds his hearers, however, that King Solomon—whom Mr. Kipling describes as "a generous patron of the arts, and an original man of letters"—once said that the race was "not to the swift nor the battle to the strong." Speaking of art in particular Solomon said—"nor yet favor to men of skill, but time and chance happeneth to them all." Nobody has improved on his remark, comments Mr. Kipling, "and you may have noticed that nobody has improved the state of affairs that gave rise to it." As reported in *The Standard* (London, May 10) Mr. Kipling thus speaks for those "who devote their skill to producing things and expressing ideas for which the public have no present need":

"Being artists, these men must needs do the work that is laid upon them to do, and while they are doing it they are apt to overlook a number of important worldly considerations. It is reprehensible, of course—and worse than reprehensible, it is unbusinesslike—but it happens, and it happens more frequently than people would imagine. No one embraces the career of art with the direct idea of making money. The material rewards of art are often so small that men may be forgiven if they sacrifice themselves and their belongings to make an appeal to the next generation, while they neglect their own. These are the men who do not very greatly care whether their skill finds immediate favor or not. They have elected to take their chance with time to come, but the record of the institution and the orphan fund will tell you that their descendants have to take certain or uncertain chances now. Besides these, there are the others whose skill, however much they may desire it, has not found favor. Time has not given them their chance, their skill has not found favor, and by the world's verdict they have not achieved success.

"The world's verdict is, of course, of great financial value. The verdict of our fellow craftsmen is a little nearer the facts of the case. Thank goodness, we all count among our friends delightful men and women whose skill has not found favor, but to whose skill, sympathy, humor, and, above all, knowledge we owe more than we realize. It may be that the very generosity of soul which impelled them to lavish themselves so unstintingly upon their associates has stood in the way of the more evident advancement, and that some of these good spirits are now facing—I won't say defeat—there is no abiding defeat in art—but the outer appearance of defeat. If this be so, it is a comfortable thought that an organization exists which, by our good-will, can help them as quietly and as unostentatiously as they helped us."

Time and chance, continued the speaker, "are as uncontrolled a brace of impressionists as ever they were; rather brutal in their methods, but deadly sure of their effects." Referring to the twelvemonth's casualty list he alluded to "those who set out to make life beautiful, and found it very bitter." He went on to say of the year's record:

"You can see that it covers several of the calamities that can overtake a workingman—want, disease, breakdown, madness, and death. Your imagination can fill in the background. And, talking of imagination, do you know the black thought, gentlemen? I am loth to remind you of it in this fenced and pleasant place, but it is the one emotion that all men of imagination have in common. It is a horror of great darkness that drops upon a man unbidden, and drives him to think lucidly, connectedly, with Cruikshank detail, of all the accidents whereby, through no fault of his own, he may be cut off from his work, and forced to leave those he loves defenseless to the world. You know the black thought, gentlemen. It possesses some men in the dead of night; some in the sunshine; some when they are setting their palettes; some when they are stropping their razors; but very few of us are exempt.

"If we look at the report again we can see that our blackest forebodings about our eyes, and our brain, and our hand, and our body, and our soul, by which we live and work, have been realized last year in the case of two hundred and two fellow workers. We only heard the bullets of time and chance; these others have had to stop them with their bodies. Gentlemen, I have to propose prosperity to the General Artists' Benevolent Institution. Will you please respond to it?"

POE AS A TONE-PAINTER

POE is the great tone-master of modern literature. This characterization is made by Mr. Charles Leonard Moore, taking over a favorite term from the realm of art criticism. His supremacy as a tone-painter is equaled only by the supremacy of his intellectual power, declares this writer, despite the verdict of many critics that intellectually Poe was a cheat and a charlatan. To Mr. Moore, who writes in the Chicago *Dial* (May 16), "he seems a great thinker, an intellect lucid and far-darting." As a metaphysician he resembles "those early Greek and Hindu philosophers whose guesses and intuitions have never been excelled for profundity." However loth men are to yield him these attributes, there is no gainsaying, the writer thinks, his mastership of tone—that technical quality of literature which consists of "a certain blending of the intellectual and the sensuous for a predetermined effect." To produce the effect, explains Mr. Moore, there is required a touch of morbidity, "for everything contrary or extraneous to the desired effect must be shut out." Effects of such a nature must be intensive rather than extensive—a consideration which perhaps explains why Poe chose the short story as his medium of expression and brought it to such a high degree of perfection. We read further, in a paragraph in which tone and color seem to be considered synonymous:

"Most of the epics and great works of prose fiction have no trace of tone. They are too wide-reaching, their contents are too various, to be keyed to one single note or harmonized to one tune. The drama, the lyric, and the prose story are the regions of tone. Even in these, greatness is possible without it. 'Hamlet' begins with a tone picture hardly equaled even in Shakespeare—the platform at Elsinore, the biting coldness of the night, the sentinels in their cloaks, the distant noise of the king's revel, and then—the *Ghost*. But as the play goes on, its intellectual and emotional content bursts the sensuous framework, and tone disappears. With, of course, other immense interiorities, Poe can not come into comparison with Shakespeare in variety of tone. Shakespeare's different pieces are keyed to all the notes of color, from ebon black to the purest gold of sunlight. Poe keeps in the main to the dark side of the spectrum. But within his range there are great differences in shade and always absolute certainty of effect. Consider the varieties of tone in the grave somber colors of 'The Fall of the House of Usher,' the restless brilliancy of 'The Masque of the Red Death,' and the sober ordered daylight of 'Landor's Cotttage'; or the range between the intangible shadows of 'Ulalume,' the rich gloom of 'The Raven,' and the faceted sparkle of 'The Haunted Palace.' As the modern world of letters has mainly gone to Keats to learn style—the perfection of word and phrasing—so it has gone to Poe to learn tone, the truths of keeping an atmosphere in composition.

"Poe did not set himself to write copy-book maxims of morality, but the total effect of his work is that of loftiness and nobility. His men are brave and his women are pure. He is the least vulgar of mortals. Perhaps, if books have any effect at all, his tend to make men too truthful, too sensitive, too high-minded."

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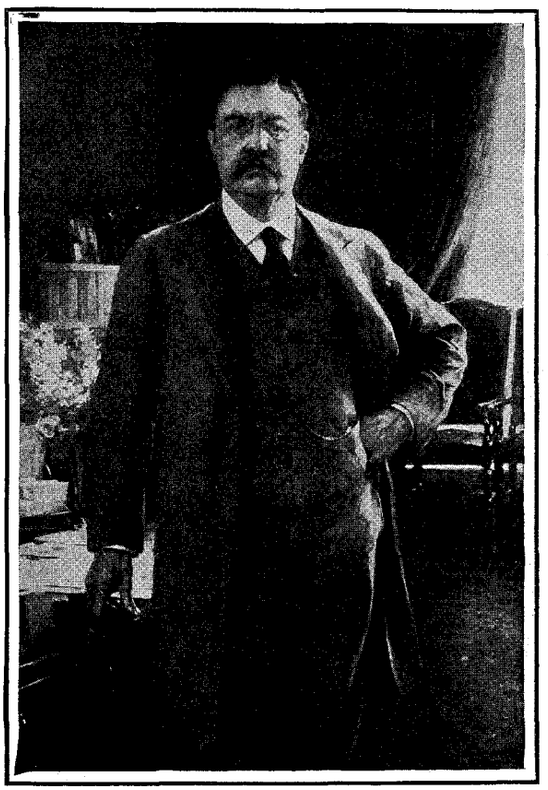
NATURE-WRITERS SCORED BY THE PRESIDENT

THE President calls it "an outrage" to give to school-children certain widely popular books on nature subjects. The reason for this is that these books are in many cases put forth as accurate natural history, whereas they often amount in reality to charming "fairy-tales." In an interview with President Roosevelt, recorded by Mr. Edward B. Clark, the work of these writers is handled in a way to show not only a discriminating knowledge of the degree of sin each nature-writer is guilty of, but also a thorough familiarity with the subjects they handle. William J. Long is declared to be the worst of these offenders, closely followed by Jack London, while Charles G. D. Roberts and Ernest Thompson Seton are blamed for sometimes making it not clear that they are deliberately dealing in romance and not natural history. According to the interview, published in *Everybody's Magazine* (June), the President delivers himself in these words:



A NEW PORTRAIT OF THE PRESIDENT,
By the Countess Cécile de Wentworth.
This portrait, which has excited much comment at the Paris Salon, was painted by an American woman, who received her title from the Pope.

"I don't believe for a minute that some of these men who are writing nature stories and putting the word 'truth' prominently in their prefaces know the heart of the wild things. Neither do I believe that certain men who, while they may say nothing specifically about truth, do claim attention as realists because of their animal stories, have succeeded in learning the real secrets of the life of the wilderness. They don't know, or, if they do know, they indulge in the wildest exaggeration under the mistaken notion that they are strengthening their stories."

Mr. Roosevelt's special grievance against William J. Long is that his books have been put into many of the public schools of the country as supplementary reading. There is no better reason for teaching the children false natural history, thinks the President, than for teaching them false physical geography. Taking up Mr. Long's story of "Wayeeses, the White Wolf," every incident of which the author claims to be based squarely on his own observation and that of his Indians, Mr. Roosevelt remarks:

"As a matter of fact, the story of Wayeeses is filled with the wildest improbabilities and a few mathematical impossibilities. If Mr. Long wants us to believe his story of the killing of the caribou fawn by the wolf in the way that he says it was done, he must produce eye-witnesses and affidavits. I don't believe the thing occurred. Nothing except a shark or an alligator will attempt to kill by a bite behind the shoulder. There is no less vulnerable point of attack; an animal might be bitten there in a confused scuffle, of course, or seized in his jump so as to throw him; but no man who knows anything of the habits of wolves or even of fighting dogs would dream of describing this as the place to kill with one bite. I have seen scores of animals that have been killed by wolves; the killing or crippling bites were always in the throat, flank, or ham. Mr. George Shiras, who has seen not scores but hundreds of such carcasses, tells me that the death-wounds or disabling wounds were invariably in the throat or the flank, except when the animal was first hamstrung.

"If Mr. Long's wolf killed the caribou fawn by a bite through the heart, as the writer asserts, the wolf either turned a somerset—or pretty near it—or else got his head upside down under the fore legs of the fawn, a sufficiently difficult performance. Wayeeses would have had to do this before he could get the whole breast of the animal in his mouth in order to crush it and bite through to the heart. It is very unlikely that any wolf outside of a book would be fool enough to attempt a thing like this even with a fawn caribou, when the killing could be done far more surely in so many easier ways.

"But the absurdity of this story is as nothing to the story of the killing of a bull caribou by the same wolf, using the same method. 'A terrific rush, a quick snap under the stag's chest just behind the fore legs where the heart lay; then the big wolf leaped aside and sat down quietly again to watch.' . . . . . .

"By no possibility could a wolf or any other flesh-eating land mammal perform such a feat. It would need the tusks of a walrus. Mr. Long actually can not know the length of a wolf's fang: let him measure one, and then measure what the length would have to be to do the thing he describes; and then let him avow his story a pleasing fable. He will get a clear idea of just what the feat would be if he will hang a grapefruit in the middle of a keg of flour, and then see whether a big dog could bite through the keg into the grapefruit; it would be a parallel performance to the one he describes when he makes his picture-book wolf bite into the heart of a bull caribou."

The chapter from Jack London's "White Fang" telling the story of a fight between the great northern wolf, White Fang, and a bulldog leads the President to observe:

"Reading this, I can't believe that Mr. London knows much about the wolves, and I am certain that he knows nothing about their fighting, or as a realist he would not tell this tale. Here is a great wolf of the northern breed; its strength is such that with one stroke it can hamstring a horse or gut a steer, and yet it is represented as ripping and slashing with 'long, tearing strokes again and again a bulldog,' a bulldog not much more than a third its size, and the bulldog, which should be in ribbons, keeps on fighting without having suffered any appreciable injury. This thing is the very sublimity of absurdity. In such a fight the chance for the dog would be only one in a thousand, its victory being possible only through getting a throat grip the instant that the fight started. This kind of realism is a closet product."

Other nature-writers offend only occasionally. "Mr. Thompson Seton has made interesting observations of fact, and much of his fiction has a real value. But he should make it clear that it *is* fiction, and not fact." Mr. Charles G. D. Roberts "fails to consult possibilities in some of his stories." To continue:

"The lynx seems to have an unholy fascination for these realists, and Mr. Roberts has succumbed to it. I wish he had learned a little of the real lynx, as distinguished from the Mr. Long lynx, before he wrote the story called 'On the Night Trail.' . . . . . .

"Now in this 'Night-Trail' story of Mr. Roberts a man catches a lynx in a trap, ties it up, puts it into a bag, and, swinging it over his shoulder, starts through the woods with his burden. On his way the man is attacked by eight wolves that form themselves in a crescent at his front. He is armed with an ax, and as well as he can he fights off his wolf assailants. In the crisis, in order to

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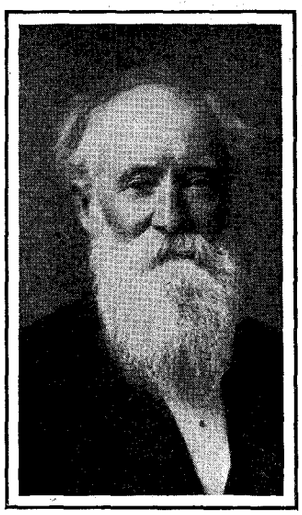


JOHN BURROUGHS,

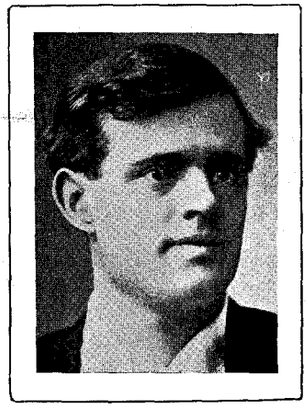
The nature-writer, who has accompanied the President on his hunting trips. Mr. Long thinks he is with the President in his attack.

STEWART EDWARD WHITE,

Who, according to the President, knows the forest, the mountains, and the desert, and writes truthfully of what he sees.

give the lynx a chance for its life and perhaps a chance to create 'an effective diversion in his own favor,' the man slashes the sack open, cuts the lynx's bonds, and sets it free.

"The lynx, according to Mr. Roberts, goes into the fray with the wolves with a sort of savage exultation. Several of the wolves receive slashes which send them yelping out of the battle. Now the thing is so utterly ridiculous that any man who knows both the wolf and the lynx loses patience. Real wolves would have made shreds of a real lynx within a twinkling of the time they closed in to the attack."



JACK LONDON,

Whose description of a fight between a dog and a wolf is, in the President's phrase, "the very sublimity of absurdity."

Mr. Roosevelt's admiration for the nature-writings of John Burroughs is well known. In this interview he mentions Stewart Edward White as one who "knows the forest and the mountains and the desert" and who "puts down what he sees," and who "sees the truth." By Dr. C. Hart Merriam, Chief of the United States Biological Survey, the President is given the credit of being the world's authority on the big-game mammals of North America. "His writings are fuller," says Dr. Merriam, "and his observations are more complete and accurate than those of any other man who has given the subject study."

Mr. William J. Long replies to President Roosevelt in an interview in the New York *Times* (May 23) in which he intimates that the President is angry because he dared to criticize his method of slaughtering game promiscuously. Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Long declares, "is not a naturalist, but a game-killer," and "of the real spirit of animal life, of their habits as discovered by quiet watching with no desire to kill, he knows nothing, and never will learn until he goes into the woods, leaving his pack of dogs, his rifle, his prejudice, and his present disposition behind him." Mr. Long points out that two-thirds of the article in *Everybody's* is an attack on himself, and suggests such reasons as these:

"Some years ago a violent attack was made upon me and my books by one of Mr. Roosevelt's friends [Mr. John Burroughs]. That attack was met, and every honest argument it contained was frankly answered. But that was not enough. Mr. Roosevelt, with that love of peace which characterizes him, immediately jumped into the conflict, and in the preface to his last book he goes far out of his way for the sake of repeating his friend's attacks.

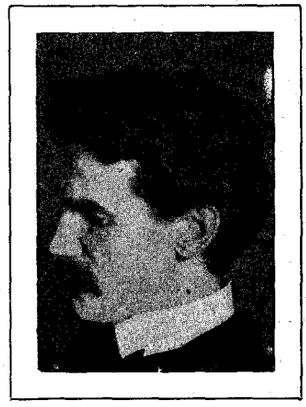
"Then, again, a short time ago I wrote a series of articles which attempted to look at human life from the animal's standpoint, and in one of these I considered the subject of hunting. In this article it seemed to a simple mind, without prejudice, as if the promiscuous slaughter of game which, as Roosevelt claimed, develops heroism and manly virtue, was in reality a sort of brutal thoughtlessness.

"Mr. Roosevelt has never forgiven the poor animal who dared to criticize his hunting, and twice to my knowledge has declared to his associates that he would 'get even' and would even 'do me up.'"

Mr. Long replies to the President's criticism of his wolf story in these words:

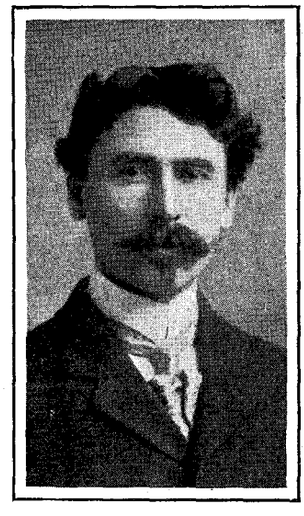
"The one thing he declares to be a mathematical impossibility is that a huge wolf should kill a small deer by biting into the deer's chest. Now, those who have ever drest a deer have noticed that the lower part of the chest narrows to a wedge-shape, and when the shoulder-blades slide forward or back—as they do easily, the blades not being attached to the skeleton—it leaves a narrow part of the chest exposed, and it would be the simplest thing in the world for any large animal to get in a deadly bite. . . . . .

"So much for the mathematical possibility. Now for facts. I once came upon a small deer lying in the snow, still living, but bleeding from tooth wounds in the under side of its chest. From the deer the tracks of a large wolf led off into the woods. It had probably heard or smelled me, and had slunk away within a few moments of the time I found its victim. More than this, the Indian with whom I explored the interior of Newfoundland tells me he has twice seen a huge white wolf kill caribou fawns this way. That this is an unusual method of killing goes without saying, but that it is both possible and probable remains a fact, despite Mr. Roosevelt's denial. It is a pity that animals and men do not conform their habits to the President's dictates, but the fact is they don't."



WILLIAM J. LONG,

Who, according to the President, is the worst offender against the truth of nature. His books are used as supplementary reading in the schools.



ERNEST THOMPSON SETON,

Who fails to make it clear to Mr. Roosevelt that some of his work is fiction and not fact.

CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS,

Another nature-writer who "fails to consult possibilities in some of his stories."

UNDER THE PRESIDENTIAL MICROSCOPE.

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THE MENDACIOUS PREFACE

THE prefaces of books have been detected and branded as the most unblushing of literary dissemblers, by an editorial writer in the New York *Evening Post*. Rarely are the promises made in them redeemed in the pages that follow, and there is no class of books, the writer avers, but "sin in this respect—fiction, biography, history, science, scandal, and moral philosophy." Selecting books "of a quasi-technical nature," now popular, the writer shows us how their prefaces, "in failing to square with their main contents, seem to produce an impression almost of bad faith." Thus:

"We may forgive the author of the garden-book who tells us in his introduction that a delightful half-hour's delving in the soil before supper will keep the family in vegetables all winter, and then proceeds to outline a program of cultivation calling for the steady services of a hired man. We may be charitable to the compiler of books for self-education at home, who thunders in the preface about knowledge being his who would only strive for it, and admits, further in the book, that, 'of course, where the services of a trained and conscientious teacher can be obtained, and the means of the student will allow it, personal instruction can be made a valuable complement to a course in correspondence study.' But what of the physical-culture manual which promises, in the preface, that fifteen minutes every morning with an old broom will make you a Hercules, and suggests in the third lesson that a certain machine, to be had for $37.50 net, would very probably hasten the process? What of the 'Home Physician,' which, in the preface, is to save doctor's bills, long waits, useless worry, but, in the body, urges the advisability, in cases involving some doubt, of calling in a reputable practitioner? What of that other manual on 'How to Win and Keep a Husband,' intended for every woman, in the preface, and laying down as the only requisites for success, in the body of the book, womanliness, tact, wit, intuition, courage, sympathy, neatness, and charm?"

The same perfunctory introduction greets us, says the writer, in many a serious treatise, notably on the subject of history. Thus:

"We are all familiar with the text-book which opens with the thesis that the 'new' history is no longer the tale of battles and sieges, of kings and courts, of proclamations and treaties, but that the life of a nation can not be studied without taking into intimate account the great facts of geology, physiography, and climatology, not to speak of its social and economic life. The city-state system of Greece can not be fully understood without reference to the mountains that cut the country up and the fiords and bays that bind it together; whence a portentous chapter on Othrys, Pindus, the Thessalian plain, the Cyclades, and the valley of the Eurotas which made Sparta Sparta just as the sterile soil of Attica made Athens Athens. Thus Rome attained world dominion because Italy has the Apennines for its backbone and the Tiber flows the way it does; and the Orient is destined to European dominance, because it is always hot. All this in the preface, and very much to the point. Turn to the real 'story' of this pragmatic chronicle, and in nine cases out of ten we are face to face with the old desolation of battles and sieges, of kings and courts, of treaties and proclamations. Here and there is a chapter on the life and literature or on social conditions or on progress of science, desperately inserted. But if we expect the real working in of the solemnly enunciated principles into the texture of the narrative, a reconstructed history on a new basis, we are most often disappointed. For that we must frequently seek in the camp of the heterodox, in the materialistic Socialist interpreters, or even in Buckle."

The standard book on etiquette, we are told, will almost always state, very early in the preface, "that ladies and gentlemen are born and not made; that good form does not consist in the practise of any particular code of manners, but is the efflorescence of a fine spirit. . . . Some writers, with a sort of Beau-Brummel condescension to the science of philology, will even remind the gentle reader that a gentleman is, after all, only a gentle man, and that 'lord' and 'lady' are only the Anglo-Saxon words for, respectively, 'bread-giver' and 'bread-kneader.'" Then after such beguilement the "social climber" is treated in some such way as the following:

"How often, in turning to the body of the book, do we come across a system of behavior that is really based on the principle of innate nobility? Will a soul full of love for all the world know how to eat asparagus at a formal dinner, without previous training? Or, what comfort shall man seek within himself when confronted with the bitter fact 'that no satisfactory way of eating an orange has as yet been devised'? These books of good form are really treacherous friends. They beguile us into believing that the world is open to the man with a dress-suit and good intentions, but declare us 'impossible' for employing our fork to impale an olive."

HOW THE PATRON HAMPERS HIS ARCHITECT

AMERICAN schools of architecture may be said to have passed their nonage, according to the recent report of a committee appointed by the American Institute of Architects to investigate American architectural education. This report, declares the New York *Tribune*, "will convince the most skeptical that, in spite of much loose talk about the marvels of European architecture and the skill of foreign architects, our own country takes the lead in an all-round comparison." Most flattering of all is the assertion of the committee that "on the whole, architecture is being taught in America with a broader view and in certain respects more effectively than in any other country," and that "in a few years the education offered in this country might be looked upon as final, except for the absolutely necessary element of study and cultivation through travel and research." As this conclusion has been independently reached by at least five of America's leading architects, comments *The Tribune*, "it may safely be accepted as a provable fact that 'American schools are no longer mere feeders for the schools of fine arts in Paris.'" However, as there is often a fly in the sweetest ointment, *The Tribune* is forced to confess that its joy is still alloyed by the reflection that the American patron is one whose education has not gone forward commensurately with that of the American architect, and who consequently has it in his power to defeat all that the most highly trained products of the schools can devise. The following shows how:

"Without depreciating in the least the great achievements and even greater ambitions of our architects, it is probably true that America is forging to the front largely because opportunity makes the man. Nowhere in Europe has there ever been such an enormous volume of building going on for a long period as in the United States. The unique feature about American construction is its diversity; everything, from the smallest, cheapest cottages and tenement-houses up to Newport palaces and fifty-story office buildings, has been called for and delivered. If practise makes perfect, the American architect of the next generation ought to be the peer of his most distinguished foreign predecessors. Only one small cloud in the sky warns against our uttering this statement in the form of a positive prophecy; the cloud has the form of a man who has just made up his mind to build. European architects are far less hampered than their American colleagues by clients who insist upon putting fireplaces in the butler's pantry and running a three-story veranda around their city house. Before the American can outstrip his transatlantic brethren in every respect, he must first educate a large, crude, money-spending part of the population to respect his professional judgment more than their own in matters architectural. Be it said to the country's credit, a great many persons have already learned this lesson, as hundreds of beautiful town and country houses erected during the past decade prove.

"The public will best be taught to respect the architect as an expert by having before its eyes constant reminders of the artistic and practical genius of high-grade architects. To increase the number of such designers is the first ambition of the committee. This is to be accomplished, according to the report, by the establishment of a post-graduate school where gifted students may work in close personal touch with able masters. Let us hope, tho, that long before such a school shall have been established the ordinary man will at least have learned to abhor the gingerbread monstrosities and the brick boxes which still pass for houses and flats in many quarters."

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LUTHER BURBANK. EDWARD EVERETT HALE. ARTHUR HORNBLOW WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS. HERBERT KAUFMAN. WINFIELD SCOTT MOODY.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Albright, Evelyn May, M.A. The Short Story: Its Principles and Structure. 12mo, pp. 260. New York: The Macmillan Co. 90 cents net.

Ayer, Mary Allette. Heart Melodies. 12mo, pp. 212. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1 net.

Badley, William Chandler. Classroom Management: Its Principles and Technique. 12mo, pp. 322. New York: The Macmillian Co. $1.25 net.

Barclay, Armiger. The Kingmakers. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 335. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50.

Birdseye, Clarence F. Individual Training in Our Colleges. 12mo, pp. xxvi–434. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.75 net.

Brode, Dr. Heinrich. Tippoo Tib: The Story of His Career in Central Africa. Narrated from his own accounts. Translated by H. Havelock, with a preface by Sir Charles Eliot, K.C.M.G. With frontispiece portrait and maps. 8vo, pp. xx–254. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3 net.

About fifteen or twenty years ago, when affairs in East Africa or the Kongo were engaging the attention of the world, the name of Tippoo Tib was a familiar one. Tippoo Tib was the most remarkable of the band of Arab adventurers who, starting from the East Coast, penetrated to the interior of the country and thus constituted the vanguard of civilization in Africa. He was a species of African Cortez, brave as a lion, utterly unscrupulous, avid of wealth, shrewd and masterful. Like the Spanish adventurers, he accomplished prodigies with a handful of men. He and his band traversed enormous distances, their route leading through savage kingdoms and pathless wildernesses. The story of Tippoo's amazing adventures, as told in the present volume, is full of interest for the student of African affairs. Dr. Brode, the author, has had exceptional opportunities for studying his career, and the narrative is a valuable contribution to the somewhat obscure and scanty records of African history.

Hamid bin Muhammed, better known as Tippoo Tib, appears to us like the last scion of that fierce Arab strain which once dominated so large a portion of the earth and threatened at one time to overwhelm Christendom. He was of mixed Arab and negro descent. From his portrait one would take him for a full-blooded negro, tho, as a matter of fact, there was but a small admixture of African blood in his veins, and he was generally recognized as an Arab. Born at Zanzibar about the middle of the last century, he began his adventurous career at the age of eighteen. Slaves and ivory were the objects of his dangerous expeditions. His first really important expedition was undertaken in 1867. He was away fifteen years, most of his time being spent in what is now the territory of the Kongo Free State. What happened in this memorable expedition is told in the present volume. A portion of the story is given in Tippoo Tib's own words. It is a fascinating chronicle.

Bronser, A. E. Exmoor Star. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 10. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

Bulpett, C. W. A Picnic Party in Wildest Africa. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 246. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Burbank, Luther. The Training of the Human Plant. 16mo, pp. 99. New York: The Century Co.

Originally issued in magazine form, the matter in this volume well deserved separate publication. Mr. Burbank believes that, in part because of the mixture of races which will inevitably ensue, we have in this country "the grandest opportunity ever presented to develop the finest race the world has ever known." He insists on the importance of not only right selections in marriage, but right environments for child life. The wave of public dishonesty, of which so much has been witnessed in recent times, he says, "is chiefly due to a lack of proper training—rearing, if you will—in the formative years of life."

Bussell, F. W. Christian Theology and Social Progress. 8vo, pp. 343. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50 net.

Commons, John R. Races and Immigrants in America. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 242. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Forbes-Lindsay, C. H. America's Insular Possessions. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 2 vols. 12mo, pp. 556–551. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Co.

Gross, Myra. The Star of Valhalla. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 350. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.50.

Hale, Edward Everett, D.D. The First True Gentleman. 16mo, pp. 41. Boston: John W. Luce & Co.

Henderson, Rev. H. F., M.A. The Age of the Maccabees. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. 96. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Henderson, W. J.; **Barnes,** James; **Palmer,** Francis Sterne; **Benjamin,** S. G. W., and others. Strange Stories of 1812. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 213. New York: Harper & Brothers. 60 cents.

Henderson, W. J.; **Shackleton,** Robert; **Haberton,** John; **Patterson,** Capt. Howard, U.S.N.; **Chittenden,** L. E.; **Forsythe,** Gen. G. A., U.S.A., and others. Strange Stories of the Civil War. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 218. New York: Harper & Brothers. 60 cents.

Hornblow, Arthur. The End of the Game. Illustrations by A. E. Jameson. 12mo, pp. 464. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co. $1.50.

The title of Mr. Hornblow's new novel conveys the impression of one of those very "modern" man-about-town novels of which there is such a plethora at present. On the contrary, "The End of the Game" belongs to the school of good old-fashioned fiction which delighted the scant leisure hours of our grandmothers. With the exception of the automobile which plunges through the opening pages, leaving an unpleasant taint of gasoline and modernity, there is little in the story to stamp it as contemporaneous. It is a good, healthy tale of normal human beings, a sort of protest against the decadent type of novel which seems to be widening its empire among us. In the choice of his plot the author has paid a graceful tribute to the novelists of the "old school."

The characters, if somewhat tamely drawn, are good human creatures and not the flat paper dolls found in the pages of so much current fiction. There is action in the drama, and if the plot is not particularly original it has at least the merit of real human interest. It is a thoroughly wholesome story, better for general purposes perhaps than many novels better written.

Howells, W. D. Through the Eye of the Needle: A Romance. With an introduction. 8vo, pp. 233. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Those who recall Mr. Howells's delightful story of Altruria, written some dozen years ago in the form of letters, will be glad to learn that the author has returned to his beloved Utopia. From the ancient Hebrew prophets—those first Socialists—to the time of Sir Thomas More, the author of the classic romance of Communism, the dream of a state in which human happiness would be realized has haunted the imagination of men. In our time Bellamy's romance, "Looking Backward," has perhaps been the most successful expression of this idea in the form of fiction. But Bellamy's dream was projected into the distant future, and its application and verisimilitude lost interest for us in proportion. Mr. Howells, on the contrary, has invented a contemporaneous utopia, and, in order not to make too great a strain on the reader's imagination, has presented his romance in the form of letters.

The new book is slightly different in form from the first. It consists of two parts. In Part First we have the letters of an Emissary of the Altrurian Commonwealth who visited the United States in 1893 and recorded his impressions of the country for the benefit of a compatriot to whom the correspondence is addressed. Part Second is supposed to be written by another hand, by a woman in Altruria to a friend in America. The story thus completed is largely that of an Altrurian's love for an American woman.

In this novel, dealing with a theme peculiarly congenial to him, we have an example of Mr. Howells's style arrived at its perihelion. As the French critic said of Renan, one knows not how that prose is made. Delicate, and wholly unassuming, it springs from the purest sources of

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English and still maintains the full flavor of modernity. In these charming pages there is certainly no symptom of that decadentism which a recent critic had the hardihood to impute to the most distinguished of American novelists.

Hull, Walter Henry. Practical Problems in Banking and Currency. 8vo, pp. xxiv–596. New York: The Macmillan Co. $3.50 net.

Kaufman, Herbert, and **Fisk,** May Isabel. The Stolen Throne. Illustrated by Howard Chandler Christy and Herman Rountree. 12mo, pp. 303. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.50.

It would be hardly fair to call this sprightly and interesting novel an imitation of Anthony Hope's famous Zenda stories, and yet this is the characterization which it is likely to receive in many quarters. Its scenes are laid in one of those imaginary kingdoms of central Europe which the author is at liberty to equip *ad libitum* with superbeautiful royal maidens *à la* Princess Osra, wonderful swordsmen, deep-dyed royal villains usually of the Russian brand, and as many more impossible tho highly interesting characters as fancy may suggest.

The main theme of the story is found in the amazing exploits of a young Englishman named Parker, who is in love with Gurtha, Duchess of Stromburg. The royal lady has another presumptive lover, the Duke Alexis, whom the authors have endowed with most of those qualities which the popular imagination attributes to the imperial kindred of the Czar. There is some fine sword-play in the story, and the love-making, of which there is aplenty, is of quite an unconventional cast. Extravagant as the story is, it is not without interest. If it is an imitation of Anthony Hope, it is a very good article of its kind.

Leighton, Joseph Alexander, Ph.D. Jesus Christ and the Civilization of To-day. 12mo, pp. x–248. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Low, Sidney. A Vision of India. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 365. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50 net.

Mackaye, Percy. Sappho and Phaon. 12mo, pp. xiii–225. New York: Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.

Marchmont, Arthur W. In the Cause of Freedom. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 317. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

Maynadier, Howard. The Arthur of the English Poets. 12mo, pp. 454. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50 net.

Meany, Edmond S. Vancouver's Discovery of Puget Sound. With portraits and biographies of the men honored in the naming of geographic features of Northwestern America. 8vo, pp. xvii–344. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.50 net.

This valuable monograph throws fresh light upon a chapter of American origin which has been somewhat neglected. Timeliness is imparted to the volume by the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, which is to be held at Seattle in 1909. The sources for a work of this nature are not easily accessible. The greater portion are in the public and private archives of England and Spain, while a not inconsiderable part have been printed in journals and voyages long since out of print and rare. Professor Meany's preparation for his work has therefore made necessary long and arduous research.

At the conclusion of the American Revolution a considerable portion of the northern Pacific coast was still unexplored. All this region was a lure for the free-trader and adventurer. Voyages increased with the natural result of provoking disputes regarding sovereignty. These disputes culminated in Great Britain's geographic and diplomatic expedition of 1792, the commanding officer of which was Capt. George Vancouver of the Royal Navy. The purpose of the expedition was to explore the country and transact diplomatic work with the Spaniards, who had long since established themselves at Nootka. In this portion of the narrative the author corrects a false impression with regard to the Spaniards. It has often been claimed that the Spaniards were browbeaten out of their northern possessions in the American continent by Vancouver, who is accused of being a tool in the hands of the rapacicus British government. This contention must be abandoned in the light of present knowledge.

In the biographical sketch of the discoverer of Puget Sound we have the portrait of one of the most attractive of those daring Englishmen, whose lives, in the words of the author, "are crowded with achievements, the record of which receives passing approval at the time, but the fame of which assumes enormous proportions in the years that follow death." This sketch is supplemented and enhanced by the ample extracts from Vancouver's Journal. It would be difficult to exaggerate the interest and charm of these vivid pages, written, as they were, under the spell and inspiration of a new world. Everything is minutely described —the natives, the scenery, the products of the soil.

Moody, Winfield Scott. The Pickwick Ladle, and Other Collector's Stories. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

A volume of short stories that well deserved to be reissued in book form—dainty in touch, with humor that is real and pervaded by an atmosphere of good society. Mr. Moody knows the world he writes about, and the larger world, too.

Morley, Margaret W. Grasshopper Land. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 283. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

Neihardt, John G. The Lonesome Trail. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 303. New York: John Lane Co. $1.50.

Nernst, Dr. Walther. Experimental and Theoretical Applications of Thermodynamics to Chemistry. With diagrams. 12mo, pp. 123. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

Palmer, Francis Sterne; **Ferris,** G. T.; **Butterworth,** Hezekiah; **Drake,** Francis S.; **Stevens,** Rowan, and others. Strange Stories of Colonial Days. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 223. New York: Harper & Brothers. 60 cents.

Pidgin, Charles Felton. The Toymakers. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 253. Boston: C. M. Clark Publishing Co.

Rose, John Holland, M.A. The Life of Napoleon I. 12mo, pp. 547. New York: The Macmillan Co. $3 net.

Salmon, George, D.D., F.R.S. The Human Element in the Gospels. 8vo, pp. 550. New York: E. P. Dutton Co. $4.50 net.

Smith, F. Hopkinson. Old-Fashioned Folk. 12mo, pp. 53. Boston: R. E. Lee, 212 Summer Street. $1.05.

Mr. Smith's "Old Fashioned Folk" is "a plea for the simpler life of former times." Originally it was prepared as a talk, or lecture, before the Harvard Union at Cambridge, and as such was delivered on February 27 of this year. It is here printed in a limited edition of 750 copies, of which fifty are reserved for private distribution. The printing was done from type, and the paper is hand-made.

Stedman, Edmund Clarence and Thomas L. [Editors]. The Complete Pocket-Guide to Europe. 16mo, pp. 505. New York: Wm. R. Jenkins Co.

Takekoshi, Yosaburo. Japanese Rule in Formosa. Illustrated. 8mo, pp. xv–342. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3 net.

Trevelyan, George Macaulay. Garibaldi's Defence of the Roman Republic. With seven maps and numerous illustrations, appendixes, index and copious bibliography. 8vo, pp. xv–377. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

This year marks the centenary of Garibaldi's birth. While this fact is not the cause of the publication of the present work, it lends to it a certain appropriateness. The author reminds us in his preface that the present generation should be curious to read about the man for whom the former one entertained "a passionate enthusiasm and admiration, exempt from self-interest or materialism." The work is addrest primarily to Englishmen; but the reasons that make the story of modern Italy's ideal hero so popular in England are quite as applicable to this country. During the period of his exile, the patriot for a time made America his home and, as is generally known, a bronze statue in his honor stands in one of the public parks of this city.

Mr. Trevelyan expresses a doubt whether the present generation, more sophisticated and less idealist than the one that preceded it, will accord to Garibaldi's memory the interest which the admiration of half a century ago would seem to warrant. The testimony of that admiration, and of the now half-forgotten deeds that inspired it, will interest many, perhaps, to whom Garibaldi is little more than a name.

Writing with the traditional love of the cultivated Englishman for Italy and its uncomparable historic and artistic associations, the author has produced a book of literary distinction and genuine utility. Sympathy with the hero and his cause has not blinded him to the defects and mistakes of the patriots. The misconduct of certain of Garibaldi's red-shirts is severely scored, and the leader's mistakes during the siege are freely acknowledged. The author has visited and made a careful study of the scenes of the inspiring drama he describes, and has thus been enabled to infuse into his story reality and genuine local color.

The reader follows with interest the story of how a handful of men—Mazzini, Garibaldi, Bassi—in whom still survived the ancient Roman spirit, breathed life and vigor into a country upon which was strapped the corpse of theocracy, and whose national aspirations seemed at the lowest ebb. The stage of history has been so crowded with great events since the stirring days of 1848 that the statement that there was a time when Mazzini and Garibaldi ruled Rome seems like the dream of some romancer. It is the facts that shaped and gave reality to that dream, which are recorded in the present work.

Trumbull, H. Clay. Our Misunderstood Bible. 12mo, pp. 311. Philadelphia: The Sunday School Times Co. $1 net.

Tunison, Joseph S. Dramatic Traditions of the Dark Ages. 12mo, pp. 350. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. $1.25 net.

Who's Who in New York City and State. John W. Leonard [Editor]. 12mo, pp. 1389. Authentic Biographies of New Yorkers who are Leaders and Representatives in various departments of worthy human achievement. Sketches of every Army and Navy officer born in or appointed from New York and now serving; of all the Congressmen from the State; State Senators and Judges and Ambassadors, Ministers and Consuls, appointed from New York. New York: L. R. Hamersley & Co. $5.

This, the third edition of "Who's Who in New York," marks a distinct advance on previous ones. Much irrelevant matter has been eliminated, and the number of names increased in various directions. In general the book rises now to equal companionship with those indispensable London and Chicago enterprises of similar name and purposes.

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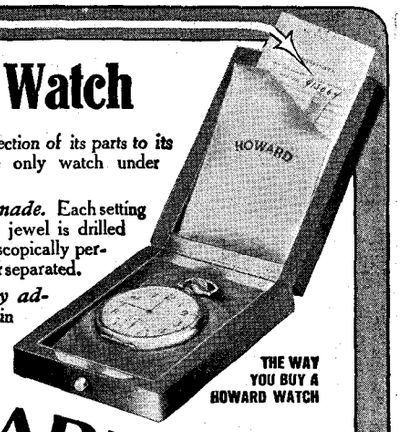

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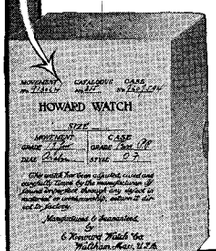

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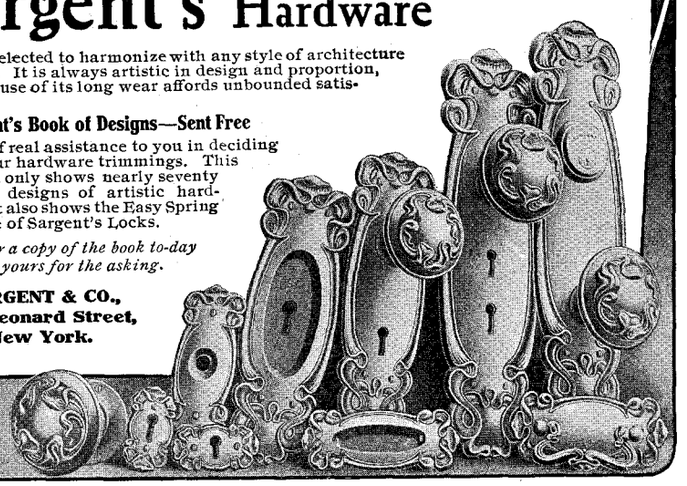

CURRENT POETRY

Fear.

BY ST. JOHN LUCAS.

When the summer twilight closes
O'er the river, round the roses;
When the panes that glowed,
Darken, each a burnt-out ember;
This our sinking hearts remember,
And forebode:

Some wild autumn sunset burning
O'er the wanderer returning,
Eager-eyed—to find
Only faded roses, only
Vacant windows, and the lonely
Moaning wind.

—*From The Academy* (London).

The Torch.

BY THEODOSIA GARRISON.

Lord, let me be the torch that springs to light
And lives its life in one exultant flame,
One leap of living fire against the night
Dropping to darkness even as it came.
For I have watched the smoldering of a soul
Choked in the ashes that itself hath made,
Waiting the slow destruction of the whole,
And turned from it bewildered and afraid.
Light me with love—with hate—with all desire
For that I may not reach, but let me burn
My little moment in pulsating fire
Ere yet into the darkness I return,
Be it for guard, or menace, peace, or sword,
Make me thy torch to burn out swiftly, Lord.

—*From The Metropolitan Magazine* (June)

The Lost Spirit.

BY C. A. PRICE.

Where art thou fled, O Spirit of Delight?
I knew thee once in every passing throng,
Ever I caught a fragment of thy song
Or saw afar thy vesture flutter bright.
No way was then without thee; but for long,
Search as I may, thou still evad'st my sight,
O heaven-born Spirit! hast forsook us quite?
Thou wouldst not do the earth such grevious wrong!
Thy sister, Mirth, is here; but she has loosed
The fillet from her hair, unbound it flies;
Jangled the laughter is that rang so sweet;
And she, whose step was seemly when she used
To be thy comrade, now a mænad hies,
Her shrill jests echoing from street to street.

—*From Scribner's Magazine* (June).

The Exiles.

BY THEODOSIA GARRISON.

"Teach them English and emigrate them was the cure; now you wish them to learn Irish and to stay at home."—*George Moore.*

We came to our own people who would naught with such as we;
We came to our kindred and they received us not.
Can ye blame us then, my brothers, when the open road was free
That we walk with stancher comrades in the ways ye little wot?

Tho they call us by an alien name and in a harsher speech,
Their eyes are kind in our eyes, their hand is in our hand;

They have broken bread and fed us—we have drunken each to each—
But your ways were barred unto us, and the joys we sought were banned.

Ye have blotted out the blood-bond that lies 'twixt sea and sea;
Your scorn has blown us through the world as North winds blow the foam;

Superior to Lemonade is HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
A teaspoonful added to a glass of cold water, with sugar, makes a delicious summer drink.

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And ye walk with larger people of their stranger courtesy,
And ye blame us for this thing, whose hands have barred the doors of home.

Ye have robbed us of our birthright and scorned us that we gave;
Ye have thrown us to the open and curst us that we went;
Ye have given us a birthplace, ye may yield us back a grave,
But we live our lives out otherwhere, defiant and content.

—*From The Ave Maria* (April).

PERSONAL

Stringer and the Safe Man.—Before Arthur Stringer came into the popular favor which he now enjoys as a writer of stories, he was living with a fellow author, Harry O'Higgins, on the top floor of the old studio building at 146 Fifth Avenue, New York. A friend of the two writers tells this story of an experience they had there. We read in *The Saturday Evening Post:*

It was very bohemian, that top floor, with one whole wall, in what they called The Chamber of a Thousand Sorrows, papered with rejection slips from editors. But in winter it was as cold as charity, for the only steam heat was in the halls. So Stringer and O'Higgins, in those early "lean years," used to hang an old burlap curtain across their stair-head, and, when the rest of the house had settled down to slumber and quietness, used to take up their beds, or rather their two-dollar cots, and steal out in their pajamas to the hallway, to slumber in that nice, warm, and steam-heated atmosphere.

Stringer had been wrestling with a safe-breaking story, and had read a vault advertisement in the back of a magazine where "catalogs free" were announced. So, naturally enough, he ventured to write and ask for all descriptive catalogs dealing with extra-large burglar-proof vaults. That Fifth-Avenue address brought a silk-hatted and frock-coated representative of the well-known Broadway safe-makers over, with the catalogs in question, the very next morning. He ascended those shabby studio stairs, flight by flight, with gradually darkening hopes. When he lifted the old burlap curtain

FLY TO PIECES

The Effect of Coffee on Highly Organized People.

"I have been a coffee user for years, and about two years ago got into a very serious condition of dyspepsia and indigestion. It seemed to me I would fly to pieces. I was so nervous that at the least noise I was distressed, and many times could not straighten myself up because of the pain.

"My physician told me I must not eat any heavy or strong food and ordered a diet, giving me some medicine. I followed directions carefully, but kept on using coffee and did not get any better. Last winter my husband, who was away on business, had Postum Food Coffee served to him in the family where he boarded.

"He liked it so well that when he came home he brought some with him. We began using it and I found it most excellent. While I drank it my stomach never bothered me in the least, and I got over my nervous troubles. When the Postum was all gone we returned to coffee, then my stomach began to hurt me as before and the nervous conditions came on again.

"That showed me exactly what was the cause of the whole trouble, so I quit drinking coffee altogether and kept on using Postum. The old troubles left again and I have never had any trouble since." "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Has a Woman any Interest in Life Insurance?

Let the woman say. For her needs it was devised, for her protection it is carried. It extends the marriage promise to protect and cherish beyond the lifetime of him who promised. Thousands of women live happier and sleep better because those on whom they depend have been thoughtful enough and good enough to insure in

The Mutual Life Insurance Company

The woman who is the beneficiary of such a policy should take pride and comfort in it, watching that nothing deprives her of it. The woman who has no such protection should endeavor at the first possible moment to place between herself and the hour of need and darkness the obligation of the largest and staunchest life insurance company in the world.

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For the new forms of policies consult our nearest agent, or write direct to

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and discovered that the recumbent frame on the two-dollar cot was his dreamed-of purchaser, he gave vent to one silent look of disgust and departed without a word!

And O'Higgins always claimed Stringer threw a milk-bottle at the man for waking him up at ten o'clock in the morning!

Too Suggestive.—In its "Literary Zoo" department a recent number of *Life* (New York) tells this story of how an American humorist had a joke played on him unconsciously by a serious-minded Englishwoman:

The perennial humorist, with a heavy yearly output of stories, rimes, and books, can hardly be blamed for occasionally repeating himself, much less can he avoid the temptation of ringing the changes on an old theme. Yet even the most hardened sinner does not care to have the crime brought home to him, as happened to John Kendrick Bangs not long since. His publishers had turned over to a young artist his latest book, that she might design a book-cover—a dangerous experiment, as the young lady, tho clever, was English and the book was a volume of alleged American humor. Mr. Bangs himself passes upon his book-covers, and in this case, as usual, the design was submitted to him. The *motif* was a green leaf many times repeated. A grim smile spread over Mr. Bangs's ruddy countenance as the unconscious significance of the design slowly dawned upon him. He sent for the artist.

"My dear Miss K——," he said graciously, "this is a very effective cover, but this—er—leaf—what kind of a leaf is it meant to be?"

"Oh, that!" she replied innocently, "that is the chestnut!"

"Ah!" said Mr. Bangs. "I thought so!" Then he painstakingly initiated her into the mysteries of American slang and showed her why the design would not do.

A Balloon Descent.—In *The Sunday Magazine* Mr. W. R. C. Latson describes the experiences of three aeronauts who made an ascension in 1875 in the large balloon *Zenith*. These three men, Tissandier, Sivel, and Crocé-Spinnelli, wished to make a record for altitude. The estimate of the distance they went up was twenty-eight thousand feet, about five miles and a half, but only one man of the three, Tissandier, lived to give a report of their experience. The writer gives a translation of the survivor's story:

At twenty-three thousand feet we were standing

WHAT RELIABILITY MEANS TO THE PURCHASER AND HOW TO SECURE IT

In the principal speech at the eighty-sixth dinner of the Sphinx Club recently held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, Dr. O. S. Marden, founder and editor of Success Magazine, spoke on the subject of "Honesty in Advertising."

His words are peculiarly applicable to the Substitution Evil in modern trade.

"There is no greater word in the whole English language," said Dr. Marden, "than the single word *reliability*. There is nothing that will bring success quicker and surer than a reputation for reliability. We all know that the failure army is full of the wrecks of men who have tried to succeed through misrepresentation, through falsehood and the like. Look at the great firms which have stood fifty or more years in this country, and you will find that the foundation of their success and permanence has been reliability—that and nothing more. Why is it that a concern can afford to pay $50,000 a year for a mere name? Because that name stands for something, because the public has abiding confidence in that name. What would the name of Tiffany, for example, be worth to-day for a firm starting out in business? Why, it would be almost impossible to calculate the magic worth of that enviable reputation. And so I could go on and instance numerous other firms with a reputation equally valuable to any new concern starting business anew. It takes time to build up such reputations for reliability, but isn't it worth it in the long run? Doesn't it pay?

"What is a liar good for? What is there for him in this world? I believe that the time will come when a liar, a man who is known to get his living out of his fellow-men by deception, will be ostracized and shunned by all decent people."

If Dr. Marden had used the word substitutor instead of liar, his remarks would have been equally applicable. The imitator is also a falsifier, and the purchasing public is beginning to shun him and his wares. The 800,000 readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are among the first ranks of those fighting the substitution evil. Their nearly $200,000,000 annual expenditures are going to the dealers and the manufacturers of reputable goods.

The customer who insists on the genuine article and persists can be assured of reliability.

With exceedingly few exceptions, it can be said that standard trade-marked brands, or articles not bearing a trade-mark, but sold in sealed packages over the names of great business institutions, are reliable.

With identically the same certainty, the products of the substitutor, the falsifier and the deceiver, can be declared unreliable. On the one hand, the purchaser secures the highest value for his money; on the other hand, he is the recipient of inferior quality and he is sure to experience lasting dissatisfaction.

THE LITERARY DIGEST makes every possible effort to admit only reliable announcements to its advertising pages, and it confidently asks its subscribers to purchase from these high grade concerns.

The man who buys an imitation article patronizes the goods of a falsifier, and he pays the inevitable penalty.

THE LITERARY DIGEST ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT

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up in the car. Sivel, who had given up for a moment, was reinvigorated. Crocé-Spinnelli was motionless in front of me. I felt stupefied and frozen. I wished to put on my fur gloves; but, without being conscious of it, the action of taking them from my pocket necessitated an effort that I could no longer make. I copy verbatim the following lines which were written by me, altho I have no very distinct remembrance of doing so. They are traced in a hardly legible manner by a hand trembling with cold:

"My hands are frozen. I am all right. We are all right. Fog in the horizon, with little rounded cirrus. We are ascending. Crocé pants. He inhales oxygen. Sivel closes his eyes. Crocé also closes his eyes. Sivel throws out ballast." These last words are hardly readable. Sivel seized his knife and cut successively three cords, and the three bags emptied themselves, and we ascended rapidly.

When Sivel cut away the bags of ballast at the height of about twenty-four thousand feet, I seemed to remember that he was sitting at the bottom of the car, and nearly in the same position as Crocé-Spinnelli. For my part, I was in the angle of the car, thanks to which support I was able to hold up, but I soon felt too weak even to turn my head to look at my companions. This was about one-thirty P.M. At two-eight P.M. I awoke for a moment, and found the balloon rapidly descending. I was able to cut away a bag of ballast to check the speed, and wrote in my note-book the following words:

"We are descending. Temperature, 3°. I throw out ballast. Barometer, 12.4 inches. We are descending. Sivel and Crocé still in a fainting state at the bottom of the car. Descending very rapidly."

Hardly had I written these lines when a kind of trembling seized me, and I fell back weakened again. There was a violent wind from below upward, denoting a very rapid descent. After some minutes I felt myself shaken by the arm, and recognized Crocé, who had revived. "Throw out ballast," he said to me; "we are descending;" but I could hardly open my eyes, and did not see whether Sivel was awake. I called to mind that Crocé unfastened the aspirator, which he then threw overboard, and he threw out ballast, rugs, etc.

All this is an extremely confused remembrance, quickly extinguished; for again I fell back inert more completely than before, and it seemed to me that I was dying. What happened? It is certain that the balloon, relieved of a great weight of ballast, at once ascended to the higher regions.

At three-thirty P.M. I opened my eyes again. I felt dreadfully giddy and opprest, but gradually came to myself. The balloon was descending with frightful speed, and making great oscillations. I crept along on my knees, and pulled Sivel and Crocé by the arm. "Sivel! Crocé!" I exclaimed. "Wake

DR. TALKS OF FOOD

Pres. of Board of Health.

"What shall I eat?" is the daily inquiry the physician is met with. I do not hesitate to say that in my judgment a large percentage of disease is caused by poorly selected and improperly prepared food. My personal experience with the fully cooked food, known as Grape-Nuts, enables me to speak freely of its merits.

"From overwork, I suffered several years with malnutrition, palpitation of the heart and loss of sleep. Last summer I was led to experiment personally with the new food, which I used in conjunction with good rich cow's milk. In a short time after I commenced its use, the disagreeable symptoms disappeared, my heart's action became steady and normal, the functions of the stomach were properly carried out and I again slept as soundly and as well as in my youth.

"I look upon Grape-Nuts as a perfect food, and no one can gainsay but that it has a most prominent place in a rational, scientific system of feeding. Any one who uses this food will soon be convinced of the soundness of the principle upon which it is manufactured and may thereby know the facts as to its true worth." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

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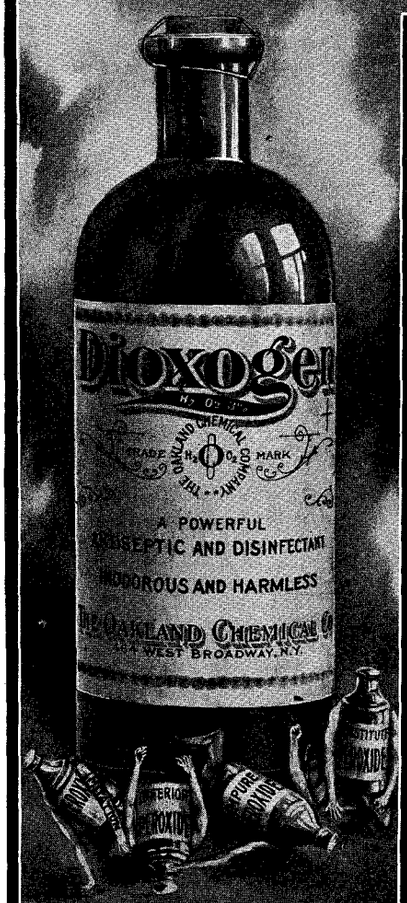

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IMITATION SUBSTITUTE

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Inferior Peroxides undergo changes, turn rank, spoil, explode or develop a sweetish, sickish, odor or a bitter, "feverish" taste. Purity is essential to stability.

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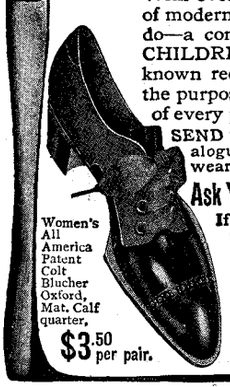
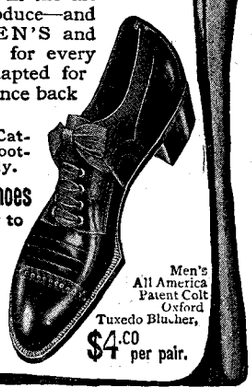


Women's All America Patent Colt Blucher Oxford, Mat. Calf quarter, $3.50 per pair.



Men's All America Patent Colt Oxford Tuxedo Blucher, $4.00 per pair.

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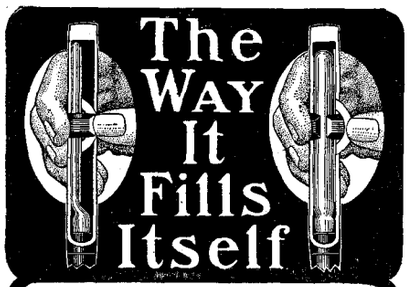

The Conklin Self-Filling Fountain Pen is *really* self-filling. As shown in the illustration above, a pressure of the thumb on *Crescent-Filler* compresses the soft rubber reservoir inside the barrel of the pen. This pressure released, the pen is filled and at once ready to write. The same simple movement cleans it. It is as easy as dipping an ordinary pen in an ink well.

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"THE PEN WITH THE CRESCENT-FILLER"

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Writing qualities unequalled. Flow of ink perfect from first stroke to last dot. Insist on the pen with the *Crescent-Filler*, and avoid the annoyance and loss of time attached to the use of the old style dropper-filler fountain pen.

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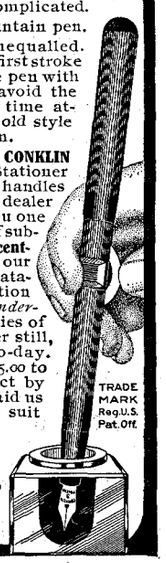

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Maxie is the finest talker and singer I have ever heard. He talks everything. You can carry on a conversation with him. He sings the words of the chorus of a great number of songs. I could write a book of all he says, etc. MRS. KATIE ZAHN, Newark, O.

Write for booklet, testimonials and illustrated catalog, etc., free.

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Daus Bldg., 111 John St., New York

up!" My two companions were huddled up motionless in the car, covered by their cloaks . . . . .

To relate what happened afterward is impossible. I felt a frightful wind; we were still nine thousand seven hundred feet high. There remained in the car two bags of ballast, which I threw out I was drawing near the earth. I looked for my knife to cut the small rope which held the anchor, but could not find it. I was like a madman, and continued to call "Sivel! Sivel!" By good fortune I was able to put my hand upon my knife and detach the anchor at the right moment.

The shock on coming to the ground was dreadful. The balloon seemed as if it was being flattened. I thought it was going to remain where it had fallen; but the wind was high, and it was dragged across fields, the anchor not catching. The bodies of my unfortunate friends were shaken about in the car, and I thought every moment they would be jerked out. At length, however, I seized the valve line, and the gas soon escaped from the balloon, which lodged against a tree. It was then four o'clock. On stepping out I was seized with a feverish attack, and sank down and thought for a moment that I was going to join my friends in the next world; but I came to. I found the bodies of my friends cold and stiff. I had them put under shelter in an adjacent barn. The descent of the *Zenith* took place in the plains one hundred and fifty-five miles from Paris as the crow flies. The greatest height attained in this ascent is estimated at twenty-eight thousand feet.

Hummel on "The Island."—Abraham H. Hummel, the notorious divorce attorney of New York, has at last reached the jail at Blackwell's Island, to which the courts have for many months been striving to send him. He is sentenced to stay there one year. The charge of conspiracy in the Morse-Dodge divorce case, on which he was convicted, and the many other details of his practise which were brought to light on the trial and aired in the press, do not now need further review, but this character sketch from the New York *Evening Post* may be of interest:

"Abe" Hummel was a first-nighter. He basked in the light of the "Great White Way." Every one knew him by sight. His five feet one inch of height, his well-fitting evening attire, with an enormous shining bald head and blue protruding eyes, marked him out from among the diners in a restaurant or a crowd in a theater lobby.

It was his desire to be noticed. To see a man at a near-by table in a restaurant lean forward and nod in his direction filled his evening with happiness. Well he knew that he was being pointed out in an undertone, and he pretended, ostentatiously, never to see the curious faces turned in his direction. And so, at great turf meetings, when the whisper had gone round that "Abe" Hummel was plunging, every one who knew him, and many who didn't, rushed to his side in an effort to "get aboard." Hummel, in truth, was as good a self-advertiser as the late P. T. Barnum was. In the case against Olga Nethersole for producing "Sappho," some years ago, Hummel arranged a perfect series of dramatic meetings between the actress and "gentlemen of the press," which only fell short of the purposes intended by the refusal of the actress to see that what might appear as "persecution" was merely the best sort of advertising she could have. At the subsequent hearing before a magistrate, the little lawyer exhausted all resources of forensic art of the emotional sort, setting at naught the machinations of the "cruel, oh cruel, cruel men!" who sought to pester the actress with foolish charges.

Here Hummel reached the acme of his notoriety, and while his name afterward appeared in the press with old-time frequency, he never again had quite

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An Aluminoid Pen costs a little more than a steel pen, outwears a dozen steel pens, does not corrode, and retains its live touch and smooth point to the last.

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For sale by stationers.

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General Investments
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Catalogue giving full information mailed free upon application.

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Recommends teachers to colleges, schools and families. Advises parents about schools. **WM. O. PRATT, Mgr.**

AN AGENCY is valuable in proportion to its influence. If it merely hears of vacancies and tells you about them, **THAT** is something, but if it is asked to recommend a teacher and recommends you, that is more. Ours **RECOMMENDS.** C. W. BARDEEN, Syracuse, N. Y.

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the tools to work with which this case placed in his hands.

He wrote plays, and, it is said, at least two of them were produced somewhere. They were not half bad, according to report. There came a time after the removal of the firm from the offices on Centre Street to an expensive suite in the New York Life building, when Hummel began to believe that he had attained a real dignity. It came to be "Abraham Hummel," and with the change developed more elaborate entertainments. He was drifting happily along in the routine he had long ago hit upon and loved, when, alack! his ship drifted upon the rock which practises of long years had built in the ocean of his life. For the Dodge-Morse conspiracy scandal had its inception years ago, when, in his early manhood, he was suspended from the bar for alleged subornation of perjury, and since then, according to District Attorney Jerome, "Hummel and his firm have been a menace to the community for years."

But it will be a great change for Hummel—the bright lights of Broadway for the damp prison cell. Looking out of his window on Blackwell's Island, he will see the genial glow that lights things he knew curtained against the dark sky. And he will know that when his year is up the curious public will have a new and not altogether satisfactory reason for turning their heads to look at him.

The American Wife of a Chinese Missionary.—There are more than two hundred American women in New York, according to a writer in the New York *Press*, who are the wives of Chinamen. One of the most remarkable of these women, we are informed, is Mrs. Huie Kin, the wife of the superintendent of the Presbyterian Chinese Mission at No. 29 West Ninth Street. For eighteen years she has been her husband's associate in mission work, and under their joint attention much has been accomplished among the Chinese of the city. The writer describes the life of Mrs. Huie and her family. We read in part:

Despite the fact that she has nine children, the last two of which are twins, and that these nine children, like most children, are enough to wear out any ordinary woman, she remains young and does not look to be a day more than thirty-five years old.

She adds to the family income by renting rooms in her big house to various persons, among whom are two Americans, man and wife, two or three young Chinamen and a Japanese, who are students at Columbia University.

She assists regularly at the four or five services her husband holds on Sunday.

She has forty to fifty guests to dinner every Sunday.

She is the leading spirit in a woman's club.

She has kept her one servant—a German woman—for the last sixteen years. Some persons will consider this last achievement the greatest of all. . . .

The atmosphere of the Huie Kin house, as one would naturally expect in a Chinese home set down in the midst of an Americann eighborhood, and in the union of a Chinese with an American, is a blending of the Occidental and the Oriental. Oriental hangings vie with Occidental inventions. Western fixtures contrast with Eastern furniture. Books printed in English lie on Chinese tables. Teakwood chairs and tables, inlaid with mother-of-pearl, hobnob with plain Yankee contrivances of a practical nature. Electric chandeliers of modern design pale into insignificance beside gorgeous Chinese lanterns of glass and bronze, decorated with shining beads. Olive-skinned youngsters, with American expressions of alertness, run up and down the stairs. Things Western and things Oriental do not mix well as a rule. They are essentially different and grow out of different ideas; but in the Huie Kin home they have been blended into a harmonious whole.

"My! what a house to keep in order!" is the first exclamation of the caller, who passes through the old-fashioned parlor, sixty feet long, with uncarpeted floor and tables covered with spotless linen

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Reliable Food for Infants

It is a pure and safe food where the mother does not nurse the baby. An invigorating food-drink for the nursing mother.

Horlick's Malted Milk is quickly prepared, delicious to the taste and easy to digest. It builds up both the bone and muscle tissues, giving a sturdy body and good health to the growing child.

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Knabe Upright San Domingo Mahogany	575	425
Newby & Evans Upright Circassian Walnut	375	225
Anderson & Co. Upright Mahogany	325	250
Gabler & Bros. Upright Mahogany	450	250
Dyer & Hughes Upright Walnut	450	200
Knabe Upright Rosewood	550	275
Steinway & Sons Upright Ebony	600	325
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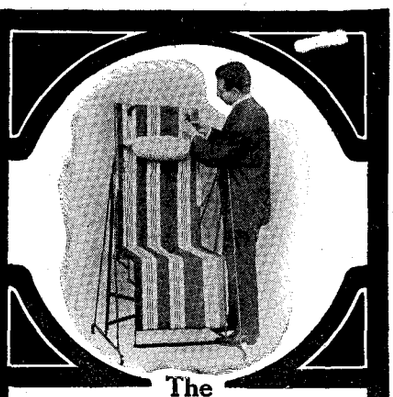

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For sale where the best is sold.
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ready for a half a hundred guests. At the rear is the library, with Bibles, magazines, books, and Chinese newspapers. Here about noon on Sundays gather Chinamen from various parts of the city and some from out of town, to chat and read, and to attend the several services which form a sort of continuous performance during afternoon and evening.

Sunday-school opens at 2.30, followed by preaching service, in Chinese, at four. At five o'clock dinner is served, "and they all stay," says Mrs. Huie, "forty or fifty, mostly men." Evening Bible classes meet at six, the Young Men's Christian Association of about thirty active members at 7, concluding with song service from eight to nine.

"Yes, Sunday is our busy day," says Mrs. Huie, "but we enjoy every hour of it. Sometimes we serve American dinner and sometimes Chinese dinner. But we always have rice, anyway. We don't think we have a dinner if we don't have rice. Now, in my own family, we have some American cooking and some Chinese, and we always have rice morning and night. Why, we buy two thousand pounds of rice in a year.

"No, I'm not so great a cook myself, but my housemaid has learned the Chinese way of cooking, altho she herself is a German. She has lived with us for sixteen years, and is my only regular helper besides my own family."

To keep a housemaid for sixteen years is in itself a feat to bring distinction upon any woman in these troublous domestic times. And in consideration of the size and composition of this particular household the accomplishment is even more remarkable. There is a constant pattering of little feet up and down stairs and hall, a continual series of whispered consultations between the blue-eyed, fair-haired mother and the rosy-cheeked, olive-skinned, brown-eyed youngsters. . . . . .

The young Huies attend the public schools, and their playmates are American children. They speak English altogether, altho they are more or less familiar with the Chinese language. Mrs. Huie speaks Chinese, but not fluently.

The making and mending for a family of the size of Mrs. Huie's might be considered sufficient to occupy the time of one woman. Eleven years ago Mr. Huie brought over from China twenty young men in whom he and his wife have taken personal interest. One will be graduated this summer from the University of New York, and two others from the Art and Textile School in Philadelphia. Young men of this class return to China to fill government positions or to operate factories and industries after Western methods. Mrs. Huie is much interested in the young men who come from foreign lands to study. She ardently champions those of her husband's race who come, she says, not from the lower classes, but from the families of farmers and scholars, and who willingly follow humble occupations in this country to earn the means to study and improve themselves.

Senator Spooner's Successor.—When Mr. Spooner retired from the United States Senate it was widely asserted that the Wisconsin Legislature would not soon find his equal to send to Washington. Now that Mr. Isaac Stephenson has been selected to fill the unexpired term, the various papers are standing the two men side by side and comparing their "points." *The Outlook* (New York, May 25) reviews Mr. Stephenson's qualifications in the following editorial:

No one believes that Isaac Stephenson . . . is unquestionably better equipped for the position than any other man who could have been selected, or even that he would have been the direct choice of the people of the State. He is a lumber king, one of the wealthiest men in Wisconsin. He served in the National House of Representatives in the days of Philetus Sawyer. There is little question that his politics helped his business, and his business helped his politics. Every one knows how timber lands of the West have fallen into the hands of men who have had advance knowledge about "entries"; Mr. Stephenson's opportunities for obtaining such advance knowledge certainly did him no material damage. Yet to-day he is Senator by virtue of the approval he has received from the

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is a portable attachment that is *not* a part of the lamp. Never burns out. Lasts forever.

Not only saves an average of half the current, but doubles the life of the lamp.
Suitable for 16 candle-power and under.
Price, postpaid, Japanned finish, 75 cents; Brush Brass or Oxidized Copper, $1.00.
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combines over ten years of practical experience together with the technical knowledge of trained experts, and includes pumping and storage facilities to meet individual needs.

With the Kewanee System there are no attic nor elevated tank troubles. Modern, scientific principles only are utilized.

Our new 64-page Catalogue will give you detailed information on water supply for country and suburban homes, public institutions, hotels, city residences, etc.

The cost of installing a Kewanee System is from $90 upwards, according to the individual needs and local conditions.

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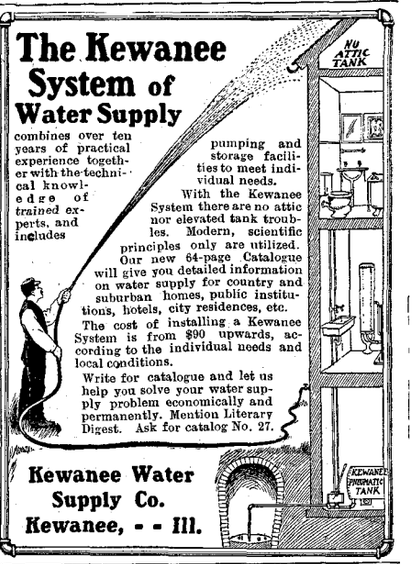

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is what country residents want, and if there's a stream or spring near, plenty of water may be had by installing a

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man who in Wisconsin personifies opposition to special unearned privilege and advocacy of popular rights—Senator La Follette. It is as a convert from the ranks, not of the rich men, but of the plutocrats, that Mr. Stephenson has gained the office of Senator. Soon after Mr. La Follette's appearance as a political leader in the State, Mr. Stephenson became one of his adherents. He has furnished Mr. La Follette with sinews of war. The accession of this man of power was welcomed by many of those whom the "stalwarts," or conservative Republicans, have termed the "half-breeds," and certainly added strength to the La Follette wing of the party. He will doubtless make a respectable member of the Senate, as would any one of his opponents. Mr. Hatten, Mr. Lenroot, Mr. Esch, and Mr. Cooper have all rendered public service and have exhibited public spirit. Indeed, this Senatorial contest—which was a miniature deadlock—was distinguished for the quality of the men engaged in it. Mr. Stephenson has announced his platform, which includes tariff reform, further powers for the Interstate Commerce Commission, direct popular election of Senators, and Federal income and inheritance taxes. He has pledged himself not to be a candidate for reelection two years hence.

The National Drummer.—The old idea that the American consul abroad had nothing to do but sit still and attend to what business came up in ordinary routine is being shattered by some of the more enterprising consuls to-day. Urbain J. Ledoux, our consul at Prague, is one of these men. In *The Review of Reviews* (New York) his new "system" is described by Mr. T. F. Millard, who quotes him to this effect:

After entering the consular service, as soon as I could begin to grasp what was involved in the work, I conceived the idea that, under modern conditions, a consul is really nothing but a sort of national drummer, whose business is to try to stimulate and create trade for his country. On occasions when I have used this phrase in conversation with some of my confrères they have deprecated it as undignified, and I am conscious that it may appear so to many who hold the old ideas. But I think that my idea is correct fundamentally, and may in time become recognized as the working principle of this branch of the government service. With a few exceptions our consuls have nothing else to do but concern themselves about commercial affairs. No man can rise above the level of his work as long as he does it; so why keep up pretenses which modern conditions seem to have rendered obsolete?

I had not been long in the service before I realized that it is one thing to attend to business and quite another thing to create business. I think that a consulate should not confine itself to attending merely to such national business as comes within its territory, but should make an effort to create new business. This belief, which has grown upon me as I have had more experience, provides the foundations for the idea which I have incorporated into my system, so far as I have developed it. My idea is, fundamentally, that trade may be created by intelligent effort where none has previously existed, and I think that this should be made a part ofthe regular consular duties.

The Rochester *Post Express* thus reviews and comments upon Mr. Millard's article:

In carrying out his idea, or putting the "system" into practical use, Consul Ledoux wrote to hundreds of manufacturers and commercial houses in this country, requesting information, catalogs and samples. He wrote to American trade-papers asking for copies to be kept on file in the consulate. Every piece of information is filed and indexed for instant reference. In addition, says Mr. Millard, the consul has what he calls his "trade experience," a series of reports in which he gives actual examples, as they came to his notice, of trade difficulties occurring between the two countries, with suggestions for improvement. An "inquiry department" provides prompt and reliable information about credits and helps to secure prompt payments and

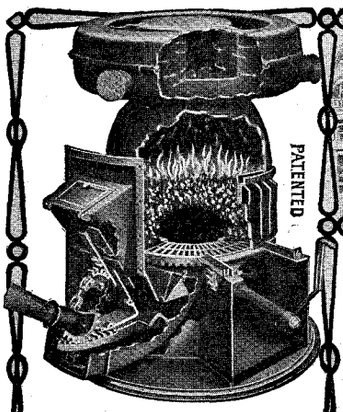

Illustration shows furnace, without casing, cut out to show how coal is forced up under fire—which burns on top.

The FURNACE for Home and Church

THE perfume of June roses and the warm breath of clean Underfeed heat may seem to have no connecting link of thought. As a matter of fact, it is the wise man who builds for cold weather when the days are warm, and purchases a heating plant which will give him June heat in December. Not only in thousands of homes, but in hundreds of churches, it has been conclusively proved that the

Peck-Williamson Underfeed Furnace

Saves 1-2 to 2-3 on Coal Bills

Cheerful, all-the-year-round testimony is given by those who have discovered the modern method of putting to work a furnace that will PAY FOR ITSELF.

In the Underfeed *all the fire is on top.* Coal is fed from below. Smoke and gases which are wasted in other furnaces, *must* pass through the flame of an Underfeed, and are consumed and converted into *clean* heat. *Cheapest* low grade slack coal yields as much heat as high grade anthracite. *You* save the difference in cost.

REV. C. E. CUNNINGHAM, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Yazoo City, Miss., recently wrote to an Alabama inquirer as follows:

"You will make no mistake getting a Peck-Williamson Underfeed Furnace, if your experience will be the same as that of the Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist Churches of this place. We have two of them. They have not only been wonderfully economical investments, but also have given the greatest satisfaction. We burn nothing but Pittsburgh slack. After two Winters' use I cannot commend this furnace too highly."

We want to send you a lot of fac-simile testimonials as strong as this one, with our Underfeed Booklet. Heating plans and services of our Engineering Department are yours —FREE. Write to-day, giving name of local dealer with whom you prefer to deal.

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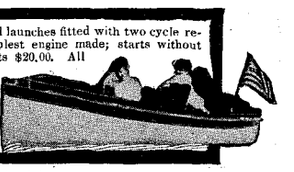
16 Foot Steel Launch With 2 H.P. Engine $96.00

18-21-25 foot launches at proportionate prices. All launches fitted with two cycle reversing engines with speed controlling lever; simplest engine made; starts without cranking, has only 3 moving parts. Steel rowboats $20.00. All boats fitted with water-tight compartments; cannot sink; need no boat house. Largest manufacturers of pleasure boats in the world. Orders filled day received. We sell direct to user, cutting out middlemen's profit. Free catalogue.
Mich. Steel Boat Co., 1334 Jefferson Av., Detroit, Mich



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tell exactly. Universally used, tested by years of service. Don't try experiments. Buy a Veeder. Supplied in the following convenient forms for vehicles:

For Automobiles, from $10.00 to $25.00, with all fittings complete to attach to any make of car. Give size of wheel and model of car when ordering.

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$75 for automobiles, registers distance, both "trip" and total, and shows speed at all times. Scientifically and permanently accurate. Only one moving part. No springs. Descriptive matter free from

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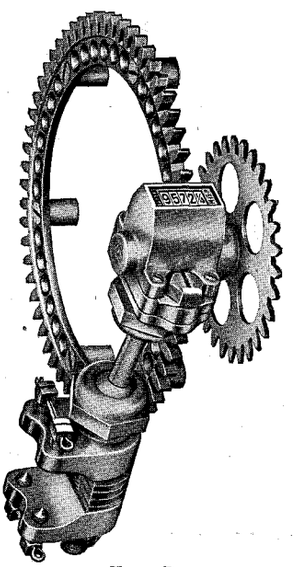

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Whether it be to boil, broil, roast, fry or bake, you can get *instantly* just the required degree of heat if you use the New Perfection Wick Blue Flame Oil Stove. You can have *at one time* a slow, simmering flame on one burner, a quicker flame on the second, and a full blast on the third. Another great advantage of the

NEW PERFECTION
Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

is that the heat is so concentrated by the enameled chimneys that it gives quickest results without overheating the kitchen. The New Perfection produces a strong working flame instantly—a clean, blue flame of intense heat that can be controlled by a turn of the wrist. Automatic oil feed ensures uniform flame at all times. The New Perfection is made in three sizes, with one, two, and three burners.

Every stove warranted. If not at your dealer's, write to our nearest agency for descriptive circular.

The Rayo Lamp is the best lamp for all-round household use. Made of brass and beautifully nickeled. The

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is perfectly constructed, absolutely safe, unexcelled in light-giving power, and is an ornament to any room. Every lamp warranted. If not at your dealer's, write to our nearest agency.

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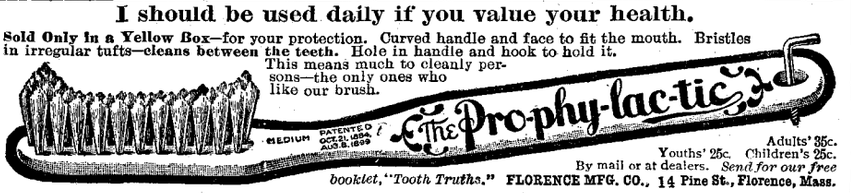
I should be used daily if you value your health.

Sold Only In a Yellow Box—for your protection. Curved handle and face to fit the mouth. Bristles in irregular tufts—cleans between the teeth. Hole in handle and hook to hold it.

This means much to cleanly persons—the only ones who like our brush.

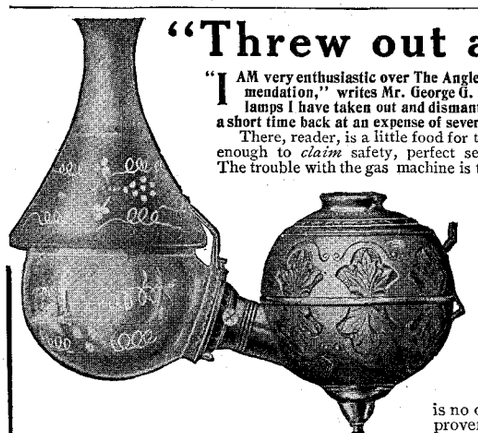


Adults' 35c. Youths' 25c. Children's 25c.
By mail or at dealers. *Send for our free booklet, "Tooth Truths."* FLORENCE MFG. CO., 14 Pine St., Florence, Mass.

"Threw out a Gas Machine"

"I AM very enthusiastic over The Angle Lamps, and can certainly give them the highest recommendation," writes Mr. George G. Brown of Ohio. "In fact I am so well pleased with the lamps I have taken out and dismantled a gas machine which I put in for lighting purposes a short time back at an expense of several hundred dollars."

There, reader, is a little food for thought on the lighting question for *you*. It is easy enough to *claim* safety, perfect service, economy, but proving it is another matter. The trouble with the gas machine is that when it fails to make good, it is your money that is lost; the manufacturer takes no responsibility. Mr. Brown has had his gas machine experience at the cost of several hundred dollars. Now this machine is a full charter member of the "Down and Out Club," along with his money. Now he is using The Angle Lamp and finds it far superior.



Don't such facts make you curious to know more about this new kind of oil burning lamp which so many particular people are using in preference even to gas and electricity? Then ask us for free catalogue "47." Let us explain the working of this new device.

FOR THE ANGLE LAMP

is no ordinary lamp, understand. It is not a mere improvement on the old style lamp. It is an entire departure from old style methods. In its construction the forced draft "chimney principle" of air supply which for so long has made oil-burning devices smoke, smelly and troublesome, has been replaced with a method which gives perfect combustion. The result is a lamp as clear and convenient to operate as gas and of such splendid lighting power that even such people as Ex.-Pres. Cleveland, the Rockefellers, Carnegies, etc., use it for lighting their estates in preference to all other systems. But write for our Catalogue "47" giving full information and our 30 days' trial proposition. All styles $1.80 up.

30 DAYS' TRIAL

THE ANGLE MFG. CO., Angle Bldg., 159-161 West 24th Street, NEW YORK

collections. This information is obtained through leading banks in Bohemia, which have undertaken to supply it gratis in consideration of the business it may bring to them. "Opportunity bulletins" are issued, pointing out chances to sell American products, giving lists of undertakings of all kinds where American bidders might secure contracts, with the character and cost of the proposed work. This information is secured from newspapers. Every Bohemian newspaper of importance is read by the consulate clipping-force, and all information of a commercial character is filed and indexed. For example, if a city in Bohemia is to install an electric-lighting plant, the character of the plant, the date when bids must be received, and other information germane to the subject are published in the "opportunity bulletin." In this way American manufacturers and commercial houses are kept in touch with business and trade conditions in Bohemia. Through the "system" of Consul Ledoux the American business man is enabled to broaden the scope of his commercial dealings and increase the volume of receipts. It is a good "system" and one that might be imitated with profit by other consular representatives of Uncle Sam.

A Duel that Was Avoided.—The preliminaries of a duel which never came off are recalled by T. B. Gregory in the New York *American*. That the duel was not fought was due, thinks the writer, to the difference in temperament between the Northern and Southern gentlemen who were involved. John Randolph of Roanoke, the challenger, was famous for his fiery nature, quick to resent fancied insult, while Daniel Webster, to whom the challenge was sent, was of a more calm, judicious disposition. Mr. Gregory tells how the duel was avoided:

Early in the year of grace 1824 a committee of Congress was appointed to investigate certain charges of official misconduct brought by an ex-Senator from Illinois, one Edwards, against the Secretary of the Treasury, the Hon. William H. Crawford.

On this committee there were, among others, Randolph and Webster.

Before the committee had fairly got down to business Randolph sailed for England, and during his absence a majority of the committee brought in a report exonerating Crawford.

In one of the preliminary discussions of the committee, Webster was alleged to have said some things about Randolph that were anything but complimentary to his manly character, and when the high-strung Virginian got back to Washington in the spring of 1825 it was plain that there would soon be "something doing."

If there was ever a human thoroughbred it was John Randolph of Roanoke. Of his "honor" he had the highest possible esteem, and for that honor he was always prepared to fight at the drop of the hat.

A few days after his return home he sent Col. Thomas H. Benton to Webster with the following letter:

SATURDAY, February 20, 1825.

SIR: I learn, from unquestionable authority, that during my late absence from the United States you have indulged yourself in liberties with my name (aspersing my veracity) which no gentleman can take who does not hold himself personally responsible for such insult.

My friend, Col. Benton (the bearer of this note), will arrange with you the terms of the meeting to which you are hereby invited.

I am, sir, your obt. servt.,
JOHN RANDOLPH of Roanoke.

Benton, who was somewhat of a fighter himself, was not slow in taking the note to the "Expounder," and in a few days he was able to report to his friend as follows:

Mr. Webster authorizes Mr. Benton to say to Mr. Randolph that he has no recollection of having said anything which can possibly be considered as affecting Mr. Randolph's veracity, beyond what he said in the House of Representatives. If he has used other expressions they must have been at or about the same time and of the same import. He does not now recollect them, and disclaims all of a

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different import. As to what Mr. Webster said in the House of Representatives he meant only to state that Mr. Randolph was under an entire mistake or misapprehension as to the facts—he meant to say nothing more, and neither intended to make nor did make any imputation on the personal veracity of Mr. Randolph.

Of course that settled it, and there was peace.

It is fortunate that Webster's memory, or lack of memory, came so opportunely to his rescue, for Randolph was a crack shot, and had the duel come off the great New-Englander would probably have fallen long before his fame was ripe.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

To Protect His Son.—LITTLE FRANK—"Mamma, please tell me how father got to know you."

MOTHER—"One day I fell into the deep river, and your father jumped in and saved me."

LITTLE FRANK—"Well, that's funny; he won't let me learn how to swim."—*Harper's Weekly.*

His Match.—Once, while Bishop Talbot, long known as "the Cowboy bishop," was attending a meeting of dignitaries of the Church in St. Paul, a tramp approached a group of Bishops gathered on the hotel porch at noon and asked for aid. "No," one of the churchmen replied, "I don't think we can do anything. But down there is the youngest bishop of us all [pointing to Bishop Talbot], and he's a very generous man." The tramp went to Bishop Talbot and the others watched with interest. They saw a look of surprize come over the tramp's face—they saw that the Bishop was talking eagerly, earnestly—they saw the tramp look perturbed—but they finally saw something passed from hand to hand. The tramp tried to get away without speaking to those of the group, but the former spokesman called to him: "Well, did you get something from our young brother?" The tramp grinned sheepishly. "No, I gave him a dollar for his blamed new cathedral at Laramie!"—*Bellman.*

Couldn't Fool Her.—"There are still a few honest men left in the world," said J. J. Hill, the financier, at a banquet. "It is well to be cautious, but we should not suspect everybody. If we are too suspicious we make ourselves absurd.

"I worked in St. Paul in my youth, and they still tell there about an old farmer and his wife who started for St. Paul on a visit.

"Before the couple set off they were cautioned frequently by their friends to beware of the St. Paul sharpers. They replied that they would keep their eyes open. And they started on their journey with a nervous determination to look out for sharpers and confidence men.

"Well, on the way the old farmer got off at a junction to buy some lunch, and the train went off without him. It was a terrible mishap. The last he saw of his wife she was craning out of the car window shouting something reproachful at him which he couldn't hear on account of the noise of the train.

"It happened that an express came along a few minutes later. The old farmer boarded the express and beat his wife to St. Paul by nearly an hour.

"He was waiting for her at the station when she arrived. He ran up to her and seized the valise.

"'Well, Jane,' he said, 'I'm glad to see ye again. I thought we was separated for good.'

"But the old lady jerked the valise from him indignantly.

"'No, ye don't, Mr. Sharper,' she cried. 'I left my husband at the junction. Don't be comin' any of yer confidence tricks on me or I'll call a policeman.'"—*Minneapolis Journal.*

Special Trains—N. E. A. and C. E. Conventions

Personally conducted special trains via the Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line leave early in July for the Pacific Coast. Special all-expense tours at very low rates for round trip, including sleeping car accommodations, meals, etc. All the advantages of a delightful and carefully arranged tour in congenial company. Write for itineraries and full particulars. S. A. HUTCHISON, Manager Tourist Department, 212 Clark Street, Chicago.

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22 and 32 Calibre

Take-Down

Automatic Shell Ejecting

Light, Trim & Up-to-Date

Nothing you can have will give you more pleasure and recreation during the long months of summer than one of HOPKINS & ALLEN'S small calibre rifles. They are hard shooting, trim and true, weigh little and take down small enough to pack in a trunk or suit-case. **Will drive tacks at 60 yards; can be found at any store that handles Hardware or Sporting Goods or secured direct from factory. Make it a point to see them.**

$3.50 Light weight Rifle weighs 3½ lbs., has 18 in. barrel and is 33 in. entire length. Has fine Walnut stock, quick take-down arrangement, safety locking device and shoots 22 short or long rimfire cartridges. **The best little rifle in the world for the money—is an effective workmanlike arm. No. 722.**

$4.50 Weight 4 lbs., 20 in. barrel, 35 in. over all. Has American Walnut stock, quick screw key take-down arrangement, and improved safety device. Hammer rebounds after firing and does not rest on cartridge. Shoots 22 short or long rimfire cartridges, **and shoots where you aim.** Also made in 32 cal. for 32 short. Nos. 822 and 832.

$5.50 **The best all around rifle made**—can be had in 22 or 32 calibre. Weighs 4½ lbs., has 22 in. barrel. Stock best select Walnut. Barrel high power rifle steel. Has rebounding hammer, easy action, best safety arrangement. **A real prize at our price. Nos. 922 and 932.**

Write for our beautiful "Gun Guide and Catalog" for 1907. It illustrates and describes all these rifles, as well as 34 other models of our firearms and gives many points on the care and handling of guns. IT'S FREE to all who write promptly.

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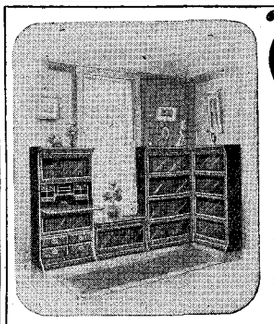

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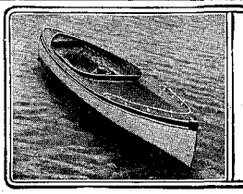

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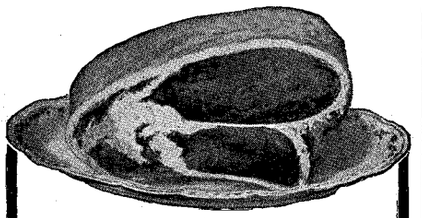

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Hot or Cold, are rendered more appetizing and agreeable by adding, to suit the taste,

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THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Soups, Fish, Chops, Stews, Game, Gravies, Salads, Cheese and nearly all the courses in a dinner are given "that finishing touch" by its use. It is a good digestive.

Beware of Imitations. See that Lea & Perrins' Signature is on the Label and Wrappers.

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ARE YOU DEAF?

We have 25 Kinds of Instruments to Assist Hearing. Sent on approval. Write for Catalogue.

Wm. A. Willis & Co., 134 S. 11th St., Philadelphia.

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Ask the Boy or Girl

"How would you like to have an 'Irish Mail'?" Mark the enthusiasm in the answer you receive! They all know what fun it means. And it's a health builder.

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means happy hours, bright eyes, glowing cheeks and well-developed bodies. Be sure you get the genuine. "Irish Mail" in large letters on the seat.

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Write to-day for Illustrated Catalog

HILL-STANDARD MFG. CO., 627 Irish Mail Ave., Anderson, Ind.

Best grade cedar canoe for $20

Best grade of Cedar Canoe for $20.00. We sell direct, saving you $20.00 on a canoe. All canoes cedar and copper fastened. We make all sizes and styles, also power canoes. Write for free catalogue giving prices with retailers' profit cut out. We are the largest manufacturers of canoes in the world.

DETROIT BOAT CO., 230 Bellevue Ave., Detroit, Mich.

From Prayer to Laughter.—A revival meeting was in progress and Sister Jones was called upon for testimony. Being meek and humble, she said: "I do not feel as tho I should stand here and give testimony. I have been a transgressor for a good many years and have only recently seen the light. I believe that my place is in a dark corner behind the door."

Brother Smith was next called upon for his testimony and, following the example set by Sister Jones, said: "I, too, have been a sinner for more than forty years, and I do not think it would be fitting for me to stand before this assembly as a model. I think my place is behind the door, in a dark corner with Sister Jones."

And he wondered why the meeting was convulsed with the laughter of those who came up to pray.—*Cleveland Leader.*

One on the Boarder.—A New Yorker, who is accustomed each year to pass a few weeks with a farmer in Dutchess County, says that once, in notifying the latter of his intention to make the usual visit, he wrote as follows:

"There are several little matters that I should like to see changed if my family and I decide to spend our vacation at your house. We don't like the girl Martha. And in the second place, we do not think that it is sanitary to have a pig-sty so near the house."

In reply the farmer said: "Martha went last week. We ain't had no hogs since you were here last September."—*Sunday Magazine.*

Reciprocity.—"Your family plays the piano later every night," said the visitor.

"Yes," answered the suburban resident, "we're trying to keep the people next door up so that they will be too sleepy to mow the lawn in the morning. And they're trying to mow the lawn so early that we won't feel like playing at night."—*Washington Star.*

Dancing Denaturized.—"What can we do to improve the present method of dancing?" thundered the parson; "dancing is mere hugging set to music." "We might cut out the music," softly suggested the bad young man in the rear of the hall.—*Answers.*

Suspicious.—PROFESSOR'S WIFE—"Ah! my husband is a very Socrates!"

FRIEND—"Do you mean to say that you will openly admit that?"—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

The Evolution of Professions.—"What did you do before you became blind?"

BEGGAR—"I was deaf and dumb then."—*Pêle-Mêle.*

Learned Later.—PAPA—"I never told lies when I was a boy, Willie."

WILLIE—"When did you begin, papa?"—*Slovo.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

May 17.—Government reports in India show 450,000 deaths from plague in the last six weeks.

Advices from Salvador say that a rebellion is expected at any moment owing to the arrest of sympathizers with Nicaragua, by President Figuera.

A patrol of Russian Cossacks kill fifteen workmen and wound thirty at Lodz on suspicion of their implication in the robbery of a mail-wagon near the mill in which they were employed.

May 18.—A building-trades lockout begins in Berlin, about 100,000 men being affected.

The Spanish Prince is baptized in the private chapel of the palace at Madrid with imposing ceremonial.

May 19.—A plan for ship subsidies to link Great Britain with her colonies is proposed by the Canadian delegation to the Imperial Confer-

Hot Water Runs Before Your Match Goes Out

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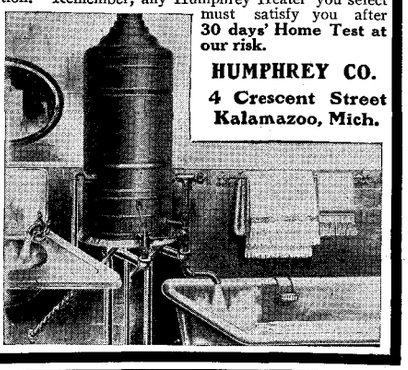

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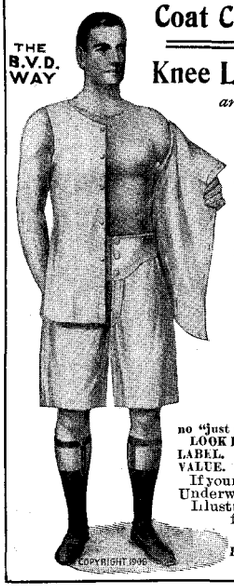

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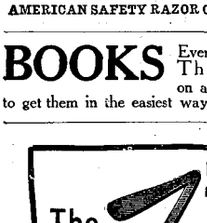

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ence in London. Canada, New Zealand, and Australia join in urging the plan.

May 20.—The Douma passes a resolution denouncing the recent plot against the Czar.

Odessa's chief of police and two deputies are killed by a bomb.

May 21.—The Nationalist convention in Dublin repudiates the plan for a limited Irish Council offered by the Liberal Government.

Attacks on Jews in Odessa by the Black Hundreds are renewed, and a massacre is averted only by the energy of Governor Kaulbars.

May 22.—The Finnish Diet, which was elected under the new constitution, assembles.

May 23.—Premier Stolypine warns the members of the Douma against inciting the peasants to revolt by incendiary speeches. He says that the Government will not countenance the action of the House committee in virtually indorsing forcible expropriation of lands.

Domestic.

May 17.—Chairman Brown, of the Ohio Republican State Central Committee, declares the sentiment of the State overwhelmingly for Taft.

Concord (N. H.) assessors increase the assessment on the property of Mrs. Eddy to five times the amount of last year, learning the real value of her property from the size of the bond filed by her trustees.

May 18.—E. H. Conger, Minister to China during the Boxer troubles, and later Ambassador to Mexico, dies in Pasadena, Cal.

Mayor Schmitz, of San Francisco, gives a written pledge to do whatever a chosen committee of business men dictate regarding the government of the city.

Senator Foraker, replying to the advice of Chairman Brown that he should back up the Taft boom, declares it "rank, dictatorial, and offensive bossism."

May 19.—A report of the Commissioners of Corporations, saying that the Standard Oil Company, largely through the abuse of transportation facilities, has for thirty-five years maintained a practical monopoly of the petroleum industry, is made public in Washington.

The boom of Senator Knox for the Presidency is given great impetus in Pennsylvania.

May 20.—Abraham Hummel begins his term of one year's imprisonment on Blackwell's Island, New York.

G. R. Scrugham (manager of the International Policy-holders' Committee) and two assistants are held for trial in New York on charge of forging insurance ballots.

The New York eighty-cent gas bill is declared unconstitutional by the referee appointed by the United States Circuit Court.

May 21.—The National Association of Manufacturers, in session in New York, formulate plans for raising a fund of $1,500,000 to be used during the next three years in opposing the forces of organized labor.

Two negroes are lynched near Reidsville, Ga., and four other persons are killed in the efforts of a posse to catch them.

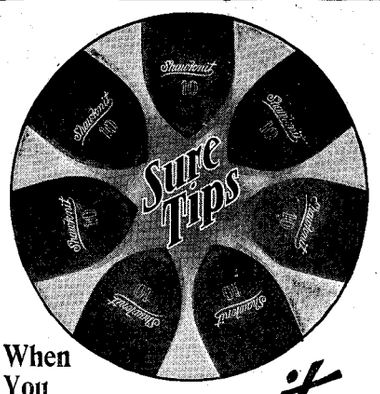
May 22.—The Manufacturers' Association, meeting in New York, goes on record in favor of tariff revision.

The thirteenth annual session of the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration opens at Lake Mohonk, New York, with the election of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler as president.

The Senate at Albany passes the New York Public Utilities Bill by a vote of 41 to 6, the Assembly unanimously concurring.

May 23.—Judge Hargis, of Kentucky, is found not guilty of the murder of Thomas Cockrill in the famous Breathitt-County feuds.

The Superior Court in Concord, N. H., begins the hearing of the motion of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy's trustees to be substituted for her "next friends" in the latter's suit for an accounting of the Christian Science leader's property.



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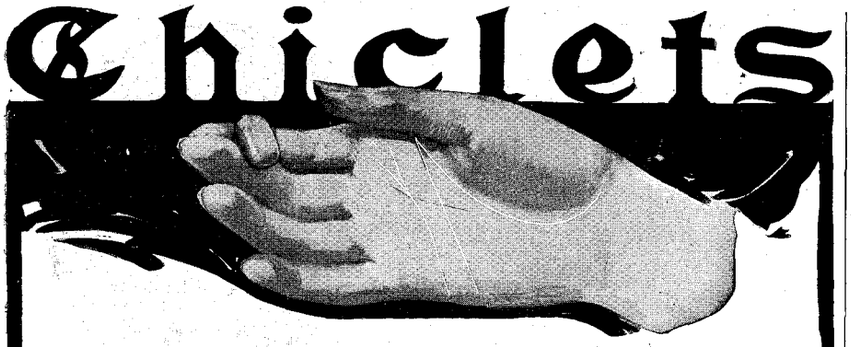

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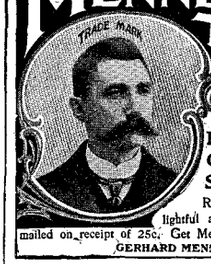

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"M. B." Milwaukee, Wis.—"Please give me an explicit definition of the word *equivocate.*"

To equivocate is, strictly, to make use of expressions which do not necessarily violate truth, because they may be taken in more senses than one; the person using these expressions hoping that the ambiguity will be of benefit to him through the person spoken to taking the expressions used in a sense favorable to him who uses them.

"C. S. S.," Bloomington, Ill.—"(1) The *k* sound of 'c' in the words 'cat' and 'car' are different. How may one know when 'c' with its *k* sound is pronounced one way and when the other? (2) What is the difference between 'brogue' and 'dialect'? (3) Is there such a thing as English and American accent among the literary cultured class of England and America?"

(1) We are not aware that there is any difference in the sound of *c* in the words cat and car. It may be that there is a local perversion of the sound, but in correct pronunciation there is no difference whatever. (2) A *brogue* is any dialectic pronunciation of English, especially that of the Irish people. Goodrich, in his "Recollections of a Lifetime," says of Emmet's brogue, that it was "rich and sonorous" and "rolled from his lips like a cataract of music." A dialect consists of the forms of speech collectively that are peculiar to the people of a particular district or to a class of people, as distinguished collectively from other forms of the same language. (3) If "C. S. S." uses the word "accent" to designate pronunciation there is an American as well as an English accent. Furthermore, there are different accents in different parts of the United States as well as in different parts of England. For example, in England the accent of an educated and literary Yorkshireman is very different from that of an educated and literary Londoner. The difference in the United States is noticeable in the speech of the educated New Englander when compared with that of the educated Southerner or Westerner.

"E. M. S."—"How should a clergyman be addressed when spoken to and when written to?

In the United States clergymen are often addressed as Doctor, either from right to the designation as doctors of divinity or from a false idea of courtesy. A clergyman may be correctly spoken to as Mr. Smith. An envelop may be addrest to him Rev. John Smith or The Rev. John Smith. How the salutation of a letter may be written depends upon the degree of intimacy of the person writing with the person written to. "Reverend Sir" is formal. "Reverend and Dear Sir" is less so. There are other forms, as "Dear Sir" and "Dear Mr. Smith," which may be used if desired.

"J. R. M."—As you have two subjects you must use a verb in the plural. "There *are* only one or two left," is correct. To make the second sentence you give correct you must use the pronoun in the objective case—"You should exercise care as to *whom* you think, etc."

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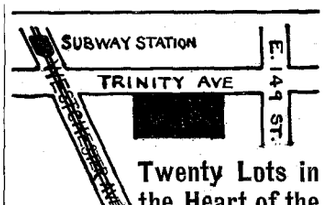

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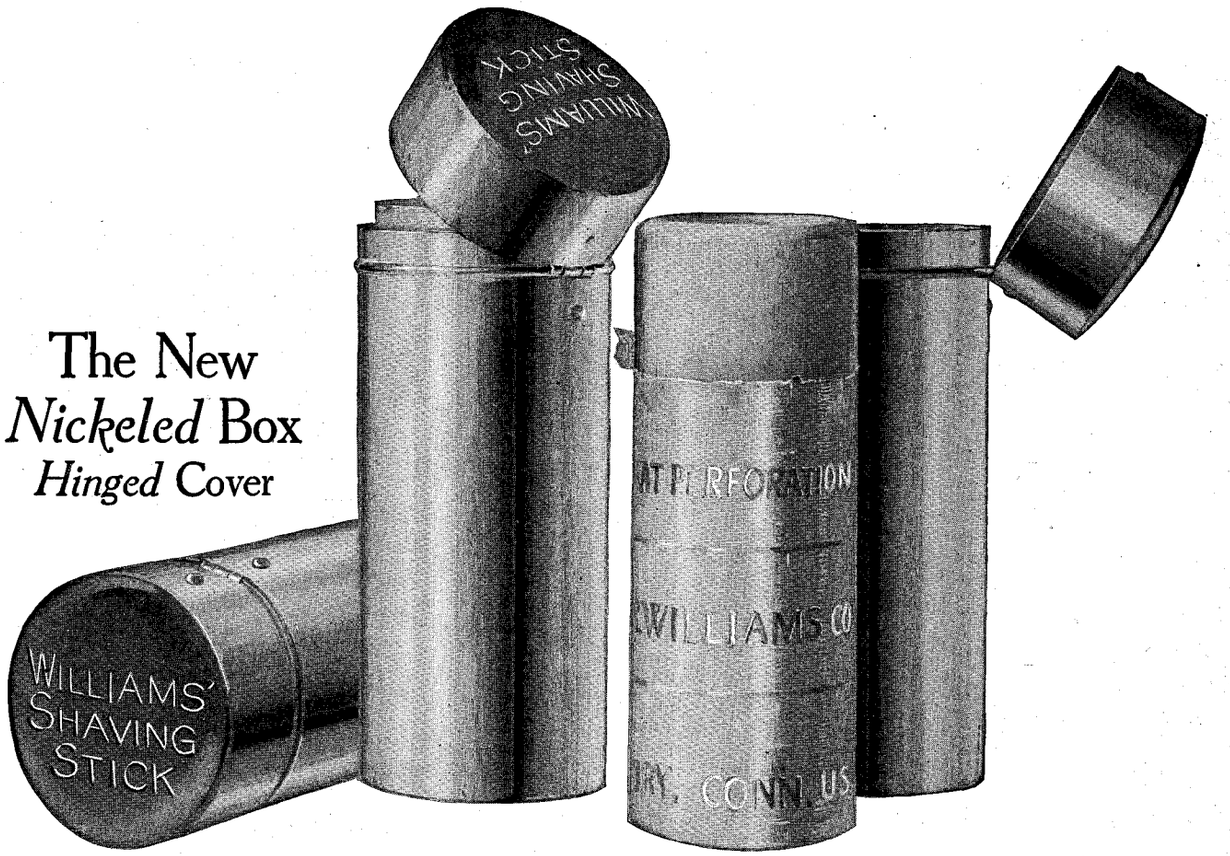

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